Manufactory.
...oved from their old stand ... street, (where they have ... years) to their new buildings ... Warerooms No. ...
...ve received from the patent ... two new patents for introduced in their great ... having the exclusive right ... manufacturing Colemans ... which continues to receive ... from those who have tested ...
..., and their increased facilities ... feel confident they can furnish ... be found in any other ... will warrant every instrument ... to give entire satisfaction ...
T. GILBERT & CO.

...ets.
...ups the most choice stock ... embracing all the usual ... manufactories that have ... and colors. Tapestry ... Medium qualities ... adapted to Parlors, ... Floor Cloths, for Dining ... Railroad Cars, &c., ... Shades and Fixtures ... to 3 yards wide ... selected at the ... of Blackstone street.
WILLIAM P. TENNEY.
March 2.

Henderson's
...RVATIVE.
...ceived the approval of many ... and its inventors feel ...
...as gentlemen, it is a ...
...by KITCHEN & BEN... street. Jan. 28.

PARKER,
RETAIL DEALER IN
...ers, Mattresses,
...ses, &c. &c.,
CORNER OF ANN ST.
...at the lowest prices for cash ... will please call and examine ... low prices before making ...
Oct. 7

P. KLINE,
...al Estate Broker,
...IKE BUILDING,
...State Street,
...TON.
...buying and selling Houses ... Also, rents and lets ... Mortgages negotiated ... with real estate promptly ...
...Esq. Richardson & Hinds ...
July 22.

...Card.
...VT, DENTIST,
...1 Park street, (first door ...
June 11.

...and Seed Warehouse!
...AND RETAIL.
...NTH PRIOUTY & CO.
...North Market street, Boston.

...HANGE
...G ROOMS,
...ffice Avenue,
...BOSTON.
...DINNER...
G. C. LYMAN.

..., Straw and Corn-
...Cutters,
...THE BEST MANNER,
...ALE VERY LOW, BY
...R & WHITE,
...Blackstone St., Boston.
Dec. 29.

...rch Building Com-
...ittees.
...H. M. CURRIER.

NOTICE!
...US STOCK OF
...TER GARMENTS,
...CLOTHING!
...OAK HALL.
...MEDIATELY CLOSED UP.
...REDUCED PRICES.
...from 25 to 30 per cent.
Feb. 1.

The Recorder.
...INGTON STREET,
...BOSTON.
...TERMS.
...MARTIN ...

Hon. O. B. Morris

The Boston Recorder.

MARTIN MOORE, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1848. VOLUME XXXIII. NO. 20.....WHOLE NO. 1692.

Boston Recorder.

LETTERS FROM HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS TO HIS SON On the Bible and its Teachings.

Communicated to the N. Y. Tribune.

LETTER IX. AND LAST.

The fourth and last point of view in which I proposed to offer you some general observations upon the Scriptures, was with reference to literature; and the first remark that presents itself is, that the five books of Moses are the most ancient monuments of written language now extant in the world; the book of Job is nearly of the same date, and by many of the Jewish and christian commentators is thought to have been written by Moses.

The employment of alphabetical characters to represent all the articulations of the human voice, is the greatest invention that ever was conceived of human genius. Plato says "that it was the discovery either of a God, or a man divinely inspired." The Egyptians ascribed it to Thot, whom the Greeks afterward worshiped under the name of Hermes. This is, however, a fabulous origin. That it was an Egyptian invention there is little doubt; and it was a part of that learning of the Egyptians, in all of which we are told "Moses was versed." It is probable that when Moses wrote, this art was, if not absolutely recent, of no very remote invention.

There was but one copy of the law written in a book, it was deposited in the Ark of the Covenant, and was read aloud once in seven years, to all the people at their general assembly, in the Feast of Tabernacles; there was one other copy of the law, written upon stone, erected on Mount Ebal. It does not appear that there existed any other copies. In process of time the usage of reading it thus must have been dropped, and the monument upon Mount Ebal must have perished; for in the reign of Josiah, about 800 years afterward, the book of the law was found in the temple. How long it had been lost is not expressly told; but from the astonishment and consternation of Josiah upon hearing the book read, its contents must have long been forgotten, so that scarcely a tradition of them remained. We are indeed told that when the Ark of the Covenant was deposited in the temple of Solomon, there was nothing in the ark save the two tables which Moses put therein at Horeb. The two tables contained not the whole law, but the ten commandments: the book of the law was therefore no longer in the ark, at the dedication of Solomon's Temple; that is, about 500 years after the law was given, and 300 before the book was found by Hezekiah the high priest in the 19th year of Josiah. From these circumstances, as well as from the expedients used by Moses and Joshua, for preserving the ceremonial law and the repeated covenant between God and the people, it is observed that the art and practice of writing was extremely rare, and that very few of the people were even taught to read; that there were few books extant, and of those few, only single copies; the art of writing, speaking and thinking with their several modifications of grammar, rhetoric and logic, were never cultivated among the Hebrews, as they were (though not till a thousand years later than Moses) among the Greeks.

Philosophical research, and the spirit of analysis appeared to have belonged among the ancient nations exclusively to the Greeks; they studied language as a science, and from the discoveries they made in this pursuit, resulted a system of literary compositions founded upon logical deductions. The language of the ancient writers was not constructed upon the foundation of abstruse science; it partakes of the nature of all primitive languages, which is almost entirely figurative; and in some degree of the character of primitive writing and hieroglyphics.

We are not told from what materials Moses compiled the Book of Genesis, (which contains the history of the creation, and of 300 years succeeding it, which terminates three generations prior to the birth of Moses himself;) whether he had it altogether from tradition, or whether he collected it from the more ancient written or printed memorials. The account of the creation, of the fall of man, and all the antediluvian part of the history, carries strong internal evidences of having been copied or (if I may express myself) translated from hieroglyphic or symbolical record; the story is of the most perfect simplicity, the discourses of the persons introduced are given as if taken down verbatim from their mouths, and the narrative is scarcely anything more than the connecting link of the discourses; the genealogies are given with great precision; and this is one of the most remarkable peculiarities of the Old Testament; the rest is all figurative; the Rib, the Garden, the Tree of Life and the Knowledge of Good and Evil, the Apple, the Serpent are all images which seem to indicate a hieroglyphic origin. All the historical books, both of the Old and New Testaments, retain the peculiar characteristics that I have noticed; the simplicity and brevity of the narrative, the practice of repeating all discourses in the identical words spoken, and the constant use of figurative symbolical and allegorical language. But of the rules of composition, prescribed by the Grecian schools, the unities of Aristotle, or the congruities of figures taught by the Greek philologists, not a feature is to be seen. The Psalms are a collection of songs; the Song of Solomon is a pastoral Poem; the Proverbs are a collection of moral sentences and maxims apparently addressed by Solomon to his son, with the addition of others of the same description; the Prophetical books are partly historical and partly poetical—they contain the narrative of visions and revelations of the Deity to the Prophets who recorded them. In the New Testament the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles are historical,—they contain memoirs of the life of Christ and some of His apostles, and the proceedings of some of His apostles, for some years after His decease. The simplicity of the narrative is the same as that of the Old Testament; the style in general indicates an age when reading and writing had become more common, and books more multiplied. The Epistles of Paul are the productions of a mind educated in the learning of the age, and well versed in the Grecian literature: from his history it appears that he was not only capable of maintaining an argument with the Doctors of the Jewish law, but of discussing principles with the Stoic and Epicurean philosophers; his speech at Athens is a specimen of eloquence worthy of an audience in the native country of Demosthenes. The Apocalypse of John resembles in many respects some of the prophetical books of the Old Testament; the figurative, symbolical and allegorical language of these books, show a range of imagination suitable only to be the record of dreams and visions—their language is in many parts inexplicably obscure. It has been, and it is to this day, among the follies and vices of many sects of christians to attempt explanations of them adapted to sectarian purposes and opinions.

The style of none of the books, either in the Old or New Testament affords a general model for imitation to a writer of the present age; the principles and rules for composition derived from Greek and Roman schools, and the example of their principal writers, have been so generally adopted in modern literature, that the Scriptures—differing so essentially from them—could not be imitated without great affectation; but for pathos of narrative; for the selections of incidents that go directly to the heart; for the picturesque of character and manner; the selection of circumstances that mark the individuality of persons; for copiousness, grandeur and sublimity of imagery for unanswerable cogency and closeness of reasoning; and for irresistible force of persuasion, no book in the world deserves to be so unceasingly studied, and so profoundly meditated upon as the Bible.

I shall conclude here the series of letters, which I proposed about two years ago to write you for the purpose of exhorting you to search the Scriptures, and of pointing out to your consideration the general points of application; with a view to which, I thought this study might be made profitable to the improvement and usefulness of your future life. There are other and particular points to which I may hereafter occasionally invite your attention. I am sensible how feeble and superficial what I have written has been, and every letter has convinced me more and more of my own incompetency to the adequate performance of the task I had assumed; but my great object was to show you the importance of devoting your own faculties to this pursuit: to read the Bible, is of itself a laudable occupation and can scarcely fail of being a useful employment of time; but the habit of reflecting upon what you have read is equally essential as that of reading itself, to give at all the efficacy of which it is susceptible. I therefore recommend to you, to set apart a small portion of every day to read one or more chapters in the Bible, and always read it with reference to some particular train of observation or reflection. In these letters I have suggested to you four general ones. Considering the Scriptures as Divine Revelations; as historical records; as a system of morals; and as literary compositions. There are many other points of view in which they may be subjects of useful investigation.

As an expedient for fixing your attention, make it also a practice for some time to minute down in writing your reflections upon what you read from day to day: you may perhaps at first find this irksome, and your reflections scanty and unimportant, but they will soon become both easy and copious. Be careful of all not to let your reading make you a pedant, or a bigot: let it never puff you up with pride, or a conceited opinion of your own knowledge, or make you intolerant of the opinions which others draw from the same source, however different from your own. And may the merciful Creator who gave the Scriptures for our instruction, bless your study of them, and make them to you "fruitful of good works."

From your affectionate Father,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Church Government.—No. 2.

It is no answer to the preceding arguments, to say that they make Congregationalism a matter of obligation. If they are valid, it is for the objector to prove that they do not impose moral obligation; that the system which they establish is not obligatory, in the same sense, (it is not said in the same degree,) that infant baptism is obligatory. The Bible is the only ground of obligation for the application of this rite to infants; and certainly the direction in relation to this latter subject, are not more explicit, than in relation to the former.

This is not assuming that everything which the apostles practised themselves, or directed to be done by others, is of perpetual and universal obligation. We may admit that some things, perhaps, "are left to circumstances," but it is for the objector to prove, not assume what these exceptions are; and when he shall have succeeded in showing that the fundamental principles of church government, are among the number, he will find that scarcely more of authority remains in the Bible than "Parkerism" leaves of inspiration. What is there in the Scriptures indicating that the principles of church government are to be the sport of human conceptions of expediency? What is there in the "circumstances" of the world, and especially in a country like this, indicating that man is not at least as well qualified for self-government now, as he was in the days of the apostles? Nothing. The doctrine of expediency therefore, deserves as little support from "circumstances," as from Revelation.

But we are told "that these principles unchurch all who do not adopt them."

The objector forgets that it is a fundamental principle of Congregationalism, or better, of the Bible, that believers, however associated for the observance and maintainance of the ordinances of the gospel, constitute a church, and stand or fall to our common Master.

As a final objection we are asked, "what is the practical importance of this subject?"

This question, if the arguments which have been advanced, are valid, belongs in the same category with the cavil, for we can denominate it nothing else,—"what is the use of baby sprinkling?" Our argument has been confined to the assumption "that the Scriptures teach no system of church government." The refutation of that assumption is one thing; the proof that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is *profitable*," requires a different argument.

The assumption is a *common* one that the Great Head of the Church has left its government to circumstances. This is the main argument for Episcopal Methodism; and there is a reason why this should be a favorite one, in that quarter. No modern system has spread like it; and being destitute of all scriptural authority for its peculiarities, it is natural that the most should be made of "circumstances."

In like manner, may Presbyterians rest their main dependence upon expediency, for substantiating their favorite system. Why then, in the name of consistency, do they not become Methodists, except in doctrine?

With equal inconsiderateness have the sons of the Pilgrims, whenever they have left their native soil, yielded, with a most unbroken uniformity, what ought to have been principle, to the superior firmness, not to say prejudice, of those among whom Providence has cast their lot; and then the surrendered artillery has been turned upon the system which has thus been betrayed: and the taunt has been echoed back into our ears, "See the practical operation of your system!"

There is some plausibility for the dogma; "That form of government is best, which is best administered;" and yet, all republicans would be slow to admit it, in its application to our civil rights. That the system of Congregationalism, under the circumstances, has, too commonly, been poorly administered, is not strange. Congregationalists have stood, in respect to their systems, very much like a man with a foot in each of two boats. We have not stood, firmly, either on Scripture or expediency, and consequently, on the least change of position, we have fallen into whatever denominational pool or marsh, was ready to receive us. With such views of our system, how could the mass of our people be expected to administer, or defend it successfully, or submit to it as the ordinance of God? In respect to the administration of discipline, it is not too much to say, that the mass have felt very little of responsibility. Consequently, in too many cases, little interest has been excited, except the interest of party spirit, fit fuel for the flames of contention, and furnishing occasion for the reproaches which have been so readily heaped upon the system, as being little less than anarchy.

But if this system is contained in the Scriptures, its failure, so far as it has failed, is attributable to those who have been guilty of such mal-administration; and not to its Divine Author. The sons of the Pilgrims must confess that the administrators of other systems have been "wiser" than themselves. The artificer of Methodism evinced not less of wisdom in framing his laws, than in executing them. And, as a general remark, his mantle has fallen gracefully upon the shoulders of his successors. This should not surprise us; for with their views of the utility of their systems, it becomes to them a matter of enthusiasm. Men whose talents, as they suppose, qualify them for office, will not improbably, find themselves, sooner or later, in stations where their peculiar talents can find full exercise. In such a system, government becomes an important science. Hence their success in controlling such a mass of mind as absolutely, as they do effectually. It is no matter of wonder to an attentive observer, that a little knot of southern politicians should control the politics not only of the South, but of the whole country; swaying a power that would hurl a Napoleon from his throne. It is their profession.

The same remarks are applicable, in a somewhat limited degree, to Presbyterians. With them, too, ecclesiastical government is a science, regulated by "book." The popular mind is trained to obedience; for the "minister of God" fails not to teach, "that the powers that be are ordained of God." Any system that should not succeed, under such "circumstances," would partake very little of the wisdom of this world.

Z. K. H.

St. Paul's Eloquence.

It was with no small pleasure I lately met with a fragment of Longinus, which is preserved as a testimony of that great ... a manuscript of the New Testament in the Vatican Library. After that author has numbered up the most celebrated orators among the Grecians, he says, "and to these Paul of Tarsus, the patron of an opinion not fully proved." As a heathen, he condemns, the christian religion, and as an impartial critic, he judges in favor of the promoter and preacher of it." To me it seems that the latter part of his judgment adds great weight to his opinion of St. Paul's abilities, since under all the prejudice of opinions directly opposite, he is constrained to acknowledge the merits of that Apostle—and no doubt, such as Longinus describes St. Paul, such he appeared to the inhabitants, of those countries which he visited and blessed with those doctrines he was divinely commissioned to preach. Sacred story gives us, in one circumstance, a convincing proof of his eloquence, when the men of Lystra called him Mercury, because he was the chief speaker, and would have paid divine worship to him as to the God who invented and presided over eloquence.

This one account of our Apostle sets his character, considered as an orator only, above all the celebrated relations of the skill and influence of Demosthenes and cotemporaries. Their power in speaking was admired, but still it was thought human; their eloquence warmed and ravished the hearers, but still it was thought the voice of man, not the voice of God. What advantage then had St. Paul over those of Greece or Rome? I confess I can ascribe his eloquence to nothing but the power of the doctrines he delivered, which may still have the same influence on the hearers, which have still the power, when preached by a skilful orator, to make us break out in the same expressions as the disciples, who met our Savior on their way to Emmaus, made use of. "Did not our hearts burn within us, when he talked to us by the way, and while he opened to us the Scriptures?" I may be thought bold in my judgment by some; but I must affirm, that no one orator has left us so visible marks and footsteps of his eloquence as our Apostle. It may perhaps be wondered at, that in his reasonings upon idolatry at Athens, where eloquence was born and flourished, he confines himself to strict argument only; but my reader may remember what many authors of the best credit have assured us, that all attempts upon the affections, and strokes of oratory, were expressly forbidden by the laws of that country, in courts of judicature. His want of eloquence, therefore, here, was the effect of exact conformity to the laws. But his discourses on the resurrection to the Corinthians, his harrangue before Agrippa upon his own conversion, and the necessity of that of others, are truly great, and may serve us full examples to those excellent rules for the sublime, which the best critics have left us. The sum of all this discourse is that our clergy have farther to look for an example of the perfection they may arrive at, than to St. Paul's harrangues; that when he, under the want of several advantages of nature, (as he himself tells us) was heard, admired, and made a standard to succeeding ages by the best judge of a different persuasion in religion; I say, our, clergy may learn, that however instructive their sermons are, they are capable of receiving a great addition, which St. Paul has given them a noble example of, and the christian religion has furnished them with certain means of attaining to.—*Pres. Advocate.*

"I am not Fit to Die."

I once read an account of a woman, who, on being told by her physician, that her case was hopeless, exclaimed, "*I am not fit to die.*" No change, so far as is known, took place in her soul between that time and the hour of her entrance to the spirit world. Why was she not fit to die? Because she was an impenitent sinner. Why was she an impenitent sinner? Had she never been taught the way of salvation? Had she enjoyed no opportunities for repentance? Had conscience never reproved her? Had God by his providence never warned her? Had the Holy Spirit never striven with her?

The reason why she was impenitent, is the same as the reason why the reader, it may be, is impenitent. I will give it in the words of the blessed Savior, "Ye will not come to me, that ye might have life."

American Messenger.

Recession of Slavery to the South.

At the last annual meeting of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, John A. McClung, Esq. delivered an address before the meeting, a very considerable portion of which we transfer to our columns. We have been much interested in Mr. McClung's demonstration of the fact that slavery is slowly but surely receding from the North, but trust that other and more powerful influences are soon to accomplish the entire removal of this great wrong and crime from our country's borders.

It is my purpose to show, that whatever may be the future destiny of African slavery in the region of the cotton plant and the sugar cane, in the Northern slave States at least, it is not a permanent, but merely a temporary institution, which is even now slowly receding in a Southern direction, and if time be allowed, will certainly disappear. That since 1790 the frontiers of slavery have been slowly receding in a Southern direction, from some cause, and that this movement is still in progress, is a fact which whether welcome or unwelcome, right or wrong, cannot possibly be denied.

Slavery towards the close of the last century, was abolished in the New England States, in New York, Pensylvania and New Jersey, and all of these are now free States. The first census taken by the United States was in the year 1790. Long before then the movement had commenced in the New England States, and the returns only disclose to us its last stages; but the fragments exhibited are interesting, from the regularity of decrease which they exhibit. In 1790 Massachusetts and Maine had become entirely free, while New Hampshire contained only 158 and Vermont 17. For all practical purposes, therefore, the four most Northern and Eastern States may be regarded as free. In them the revolution had become complete. But in the States South of them, the institution of slavery although declining, was not yet extinct. Rhode Island still held 952; Connecticut 2,759; New York 21,324; New Jersey 11,423; Pennsylvania 3,737. From 1790 downward, the following table will correctly exhibit the decline of slavery at each succeeding census:

	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
R. Island	952	381	108	48	17	5
Conn.	2,759	951	310	97	25	17
Penn.	3,737	1,706	795	211	403	64
N. York	21,324	20,343	15,017	10,088	75	4
N. Jersey	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,557	2,254	674

There is nothing in this table worthy of particular remark beyond the fact that the general direction of the movement is clearly from North and East to South and West, and that the revolution had become complete in four New England States, and had made great progress in all, before it had commenced in N... ... and ... the progress in New York was inconsiderable. After remarking the general tendency of its progress from North to South, in those States which at present are designated as free, we would naturally look with some curiosity at the returns of the frontier slave States, in order to see whether the movement still continues in a Southern direction, or is altogether arrested in its course by the different character of the Southern population. We are not long kept in suspense upon this subject. The frontier fortresses of slavery are clearly composed of Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina upon the Eastern border, and of Missouri and Kentucky upon the West.

The institution was always sickly in Massachusetts and Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. And when the breath of public opinion breathed upon it throughout the world, it withered at once in the far North, and died without a struggle. A feeble resistance was made in the southern tier of the New England States—Connecticut and Rhode Island—and a somewhat obstinate stand was made in New York and New Jersey. But all in vain. It slowly receded south of Mason and Dixon's line, and entrenched itself in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, where a southern sun and the manners of the people promised it a long abiding place. If there be any truth or reality in the principles which we have advanced, slavery ought to decline in Delaware first, then in Maryland, then in Columbia, afterwards in Virginia, and last of all in North Carolina, upon the Eastern frontier; while upon the West, it should decay more rapidly in Missouri than Kentucky, and Kentucky should precede Tennessee in its tendency to emancipation. Whether the result is an accident, or whether it proceeds from a deep seated, all-pervading and permanent cause, we shall not stop to enquire; but certainly the returns of the census since 1790 exhibit a relative decline of slavery in the frontier States, bearing a singular conformity, in point of time, to their geographical exposure to a Northern influence.

In all of the States which we have mentioned, except Tennessee, a great change in this institution is distinctly perceptible, and is stronger or weaker, earlier or later, in remarkable accordance with the latitude of the State and its general exposure to a revolutionary movement, beginning in the distant Northeast and slowly extending Southward and Westward. A careful examination of the returns also discloses that this great movement passes through two distinct stages, and that the first stage invariably precedes and is as invariably followed by the last. When slavery is strong and vigorous in a State, when the withering blight from the North has not yet affected it, the black race almost invariably increase more rapidly than the white. The first symptom of decline is only comparative. This natural, or at least this original order of things, is reversed, and the white population begins to gain upon the negroes. This continues for a greater or less period, according to circumstances, generally about twenty years, when the last stage is ushered in, and the slave race begins to decrease in number. The ratio of decrease is generally accelerated from year to year, until time or legislative act of emancipation shall finally close the drama. As early as 1790, Delaware had already passed through the first stage of relative decline, and was entering upon the last stage of positive decline. The following table correctly represents the decline of slavery in that State since 1790:—

	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
No. slaves,	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,292	2,605

Maryland comes next in geographical order, and she is twenty years behind Delaware and twenty years ahead of Virginia, in the great movement which we are endeavoring to illustrate. Maryland enters upon the first stage of relative decrease in 1800, and in 1820 she enters upon the second and last stage of positive decrease; while Virginia enters upon the first stage in 1820, and upon the last in 1840. It is certainly somewhat remarkable that the same interval should separate these two States both in the first and last stages of decline, and it tends to prove a regularity too marked to be attributed to accident. Here is a view of the relative strength of the whites and negroes in Maryland since 1790.

	1790	1800	1810
Slaves,	103,036	105,635	111,502
Whites,	208,649	216,326	235,117
	1820	**1830**	**1840**
Slaves,	107,398	102,294	89,737
Whites,	260,222	291,108	318,204

From these tables it appears that in 1800 the whites had increased upon the slaves one and one-tenth per cent.; that this ratio, in 1810, had increased to three and one-fifth per cent; in 1820 to thirteen per cent., accompanied with a positive decline of slaves; in 1830 to fifteen and one-tenth per cent., with a continued and slightly accelerated decline of slaves; and in 1840 to twenty and one-half per cent., with a rapidly accelerated decline of slaves.

The District of Columbia comes next in geographical order, and illustrates the unbroken regularity of the movement with striking force. We find that the District entered the first stage twenty years later than Maryland, and entered upon the last stage ten years earlier than Virginia. The following table represents the condition of slavery in the District from 1800 to 1840.

	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Whites,	10,066	16,079	22,614	27,563	30,657
Slaves,	3,244	5,395	6,377	6,119	4,694

We see here that as late as 1810, slavery was vigorous and untouched by the blight which had fallen sharply upon Delaware, and had been sensibly felt in Maryland; for since 1800 the slaves in the District had increased upon the whites nearly seven per cent. But in 1820 the tables were decidedly turned, and the whites increased twenty-two per cent. upon the slaves; in 1830 they had increased twenty-four and three-tenths upon the slaves, accompanied by a positive decline of the slaves of two and a half per cent., which was accelerated, in 1840, to a positive decline of twenty-three and two-tenths per cent.

The noble old Commonwealth of Virginia comes next in geographical order, and before I had examined the returns of her population, I thought it probable that the theory of unbroken progression from North to South, which had thus far been sustained with singular uniformity, would vanish into air, when tested by the census of the Old Dominion. She was the oldest and the proudest of the slave States. Strong in ancient renown, in the immortal names which have graced her history, in the vast extent of her territory and resources, and in the haughty but generous, cavalier stock from which she sprung, it was natural to suppose that she would cling to her ancient institutions with an obstinate tenacity which would severely test the strength and permanence of the slow revolution which was ... upon her. Accordingly we find that from 1790 to 1810, while all the States north of her were slowly crumbling before the advancing tide, she remained erect and undaunted, her slave population steadily increasing upon her white. But in 1820, when all her barriers to the North had been broken down, when Delaware was far advanced in the last stage of decline, when Maryland had passed through the first stage and was advancing rapidly in the second, the proud Old Dominion began slowly to roll and rock like a ship at anchor before the force of an ocean swell. The mighty movement has reached her borders, slow, massive, noiseless—a moral element as resistless as the wave which wears away the rock, before which fixed and inveterate habits, the fiery passions of the heart, the barrier of human laws, and the pride of ancient renown arrayed themselves in vain. The regularity of its march southward was not for a moment interrupted. As Connecticut had followed Massachusetts as New York had followed Connecticut, as Delaware had followed New York, as Maryland had followed Delaware, so Virginia followed Maryland. In 1820, for the first time her white race began to increase upon her slaves; in 1830, the ratio of increase was largely accelerated, and in 1840, Virginia had entered the last stage of positive decrease, her slaves having decreased in number nearly 21,000, while her white population had increased more than 45,000. The following tables correctly represent the relative growth and decline of her population since 1790:

	1790	1800	1810
Whites,	442,115	514,280	551,534
Slaves,	292,627	345,796	392,518
	1820	**1830**	**1840**
Whites,	603,087	694,300	740,968
Slaves,	425,153	469,757	448,987

North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri may next be considered together, as they each have only entered upon the first stage of comparative decline, and all of them are twenty years later than Virginia in entering upon that stage. Until 1830, slavery manifested no symptom of decline in either of the three last named States. In all of them up to that time, the slave race had decidedly ... was indicated in either until the census of 1840. It then appeared, that as Maryland was twenty years behind Delaware, as Virginia was twenty years behind Maryland, so the last three named States were twenty years behind Virginia, in entering upon the first stage of comparative decline. But this equality in point of time is by no means accompanied with an equality in the degree of intensity with which they have followed in the wake of the States north of them. If the regularity which we have thus far exhibited, in the progress from north to South, (when no local causes control it,) should be permanent in its character, arising from a deep-seated and permanent cause, we would naturally suppose that Missouri would be foremost—if not in time, at least in intensity—that Kentucky would be next, and that N. Carolina would be last. Whether it is merely accidental or otherwise, certainly the census returns of 1840, display a vast difference in the strength of the inclination to freedom exhibited by the three States. North Carolina changes her course slowly and lazily, as a vessel almost becalmed, would yield to the gentlest breath of a rising breeze. Kentucky tacks with rather more decision and rapidity, but seems still only half resolved upon her future course, and her step is slow and wavering. Missouri, on the contrary, turns with sudden violence and rushes along her new path with the impetuous speed of the dark and troubled stream from which she derives her name. In North Carolina, between 1830 and 1840, the whites had increased upon the blacks about two per cent., in Kentucky three and a half per cent., in Missouri fifty per cent. But this difference, great as it is, does not fully express the relative vehemence with which the change was made. At the census of 1830, in North Carolina, the slaves had increased upon the whites 7 per cent., in Kentucky 11·4 per cent., in Missouri 41 per cent. The relative violence of the change may, therefore, be somewhat loosely indicated by the figures 9, 14, 9 and 91. No doubt great allowance should be made for the rapid growth of Missouri, and the nearly stationary condition of North Carolina; but after all due weight is given to that circumstance, the difference is very remarkable. The following tables are copied from the census returns:

		1790	1800	1810
N. Carolina—	Whites,	288,204	337,764	376,410
	Slaves,	100,572	133,296	168,824
		1820	**1830**	**1840**
	Whites,	419,200	472,843	484,870
	Slaves,	205,017	245,601	245,817
		1790	**1800**	**1810**
Kentucky—	Whites,	61,133	179,871	324,237
	Slaves,	11,830	40,343	80,561
		1820	**1830**	**1840**
	Whites,	434,644	517,787	590,253
	Slaves,	126,732	165,213	182,258

		1810	1820	1830	1840
Missouri—	Whites,	17,227	56,017	114,795	323,888
	Slaves,	3,011	10,222	25,091	58,240

Now upon an examination of the returns of Arkansas, lying immediately south of Missouri, of Tennessee lying south of Kentucky, and of South Carolina, which is protected on her northern frontier by the Old North State, we find them entirely unaffected by the great changes which have occurred north of them. In all of these States the slave race is still increasing more rapidly than the white, and has done so, as far back as we have any account of their population. So slight, partial, and temporary are the exceptions to a broad general rule, that in all States south of Kentucky and North Carolina, the slave race has always, and does yet, increase more rapidly than the whites, that it may with confidence be regarded as a fixed and general law. Out of thirty-one enumerations of population in these States, there are three which show a slight increase of the whites over the blacks, and twenty-eight which show the reverse in marked and striking characters. These three exceptions were local and temporary, and cannot shake the general rule, which rests upon causes well understood, and which have often been elucidated.

I have said that the last stage of slavery was naturally closed by a legislative act of emancipation. That this has been the case in the States north of Mason and Dixon's line will not be disputed, and need not be shown. Whether the same result may or may not be expected in the Northern slave States, is a question upon which different opinions may be expected to exist. But if such a result were to occur, we would naturally suppose, from the remarkable regularity which has marked the other stages of the movement, that Delaware would take the lead, that Maryland would follow, and that Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky would succeed. Now it is well known, that less than two years ago a bill for the emancipation of her slaves, passed one branch of the Delaware Legislature, and was arrested in the Senate by a single vote. That her representative in Congress, during the last Winter, ... Northern members against the South in unbroken array, and without distinction of parties, and ... for all practical purposes Delaware is now to be regarded as essentially a free State. Assuming that an act of emancipation will pass the Delaware Legislature in the year 1850, and that the same intervals of time will mark the last act, which have distinguished the preceeding stages in the several States, the great problem of the duration of slavery in the frontier States, would be easily solved. Maryland would then pass an act of emancipation in 1870; Virginia in 1890; Kentucky, Missouri, and North Carolina about the year 1910—unless the rapid movement of Missouri, should cause her to outstrip her sisters and anticipate the usual period. I will readily admit, however, that such a prediction, however amusing to the fancy, and however possible in its accomplishment, would rest upon no such secure and immoveable basis, as does the great proposition which I have endeavored to illustrate to wit: that slavery is not permanent in the Northern slave States, but is slowly receding in a southern direction, and if time be allowed, will entirely disappear from our borders.

Universality of Christianity.

If anything ought to be more deeply impressed on our hearts than another, it is, that God alone can work the conversion of a single soul. His grace must be our stay. We must earnestly implore a larger measure of His Holy Spirit. God's ways are not our ways, nor his thoughts our thoughts. The success of his gospel will be in methods, and by means, and under circumstances, after all, which man can neither forsee nor control. The same Divine purpose which has given the heathen to our Lord for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession, must accomplish, as it has promised, the conversion of the world. God can use the feeblest instruments; God can multiply the weakest beginnings: nothing is too small for him to bless, and nothing too great for him to confound, if he pleases. *Let none th grabe.*

Christianity is designed to be the universal religion. It is the only religion now proposed to man, on the face of the earth, not only which deserves the name, but which lays any fair claim to be promulgated from heaven.

Christianity is the religion of light, of love, of purity. She marches unfettered over the earth. She adapts herself to every clime, and all forms of civil government. She speaks by broad, plain, undoubted facts. A few mighty events comprise all her history, all her doctrine, all her practice:—the fall of man, the incarnation and sacrifice of the Son of God, the gift of the Holy Ghost, the miraculous propagation and reception of the gospel.

She brings with her universal love, universal truth, universal holiness. Her tendencies are to everything which God commands, and which man, unsophisticated man, wants and sighs after.

She has only to spread over the world, and the plague of sin and misery, wide as it extends, is stayed. She has only to rise upon the earth as the Sun of Righteousness, and the new and last age, the long expected period of light and grace, will come, penetrating and blessing with his beams, after a long dark night, not the general regions merely, but the deepest recesses of the habitable globe!

Yes, it shall come! E'en now my eyes behold
In distant view, the wished-for age unfold
Lo, o'er the shadowy days that roll between,
A wandering gleam foretells the ascending scene!
Oh, doomed victorious from thy wounds to rise,
Dejected India, lift thy downcast eyes,
And mark the hour, whose faithful steps for thee,
Through time's pressed ranks, bring on the jubilee!

Grant.

The Sabbath School Teacher.

NO. I.

BY RUFUS W. CLARK.

Among the instrumentalities which God is employing to advance the cause of truth and the welfare of society, the Sabbath school enterprise holds an important and conspicuous rank. Opening as it does, an inviting field for christian laborers of every variety of talent, and station in society; embracing within its benevolent designs the spiritual interests of all classes of children, and especially of the poor and neglected; and having been, from its origin, abundantly blessed of Heaven, the enterprise commends itself to our prayerful consideration, and our warmest sympathies. When we reflect upon the benefits which teachers have derived from their efforts to impart religious instruction to the young, and look at the thousands of children who have been hopefully converted and the tens of thousands whose characters have been formed in Sabbath schools, and whose influence is felt through our cities, towns and villages, our churches, benevolent societies, and ecclesiastical bodies, we cannot but be grateful to God for his goodness in furnishing his people with so mighty and successful an engine, for advancing the interests of his kingdom.

But while it would be delightful for us to trace the origin and progress, and dwell upon the fruits of this enterprise, we propose to confine our remarks to *the elements of success in Sabbath school teaching.*

In the first place the successful teacher must prepare his own heart and mind for his work. The idea prevails to a considerable extent, that the simple coming together of a class in a school, is of itself sufficient, without regard to the qualification or preparation of the teacher, to bring the members under a strong religious influence. It is supposed that the institution has an inherent power to mould character and confer benefits, irrespective of the strenuous personal exertions of each individual officer and teacher. It should however be kept distinctly in view, that the division of the school into classes, like the division of a religious community into separate congregations, brings each class under the direct and almost exclusive influence of the particular teacher. His piety, intellectual qualifications and the degree of faithfulness with which he discharges his duties, give character to the class, and he should feel his personal responsibility just as though he was the only teacher, and his class, the only class in the school. These children have been led, by the providence of God, to seek religious instruction from his lips. They come from Sabbath to Sabbath to learn their relations and duties to God, to be made acquainted with the divine character, the requirements of the law, the plan and conditions of redemption, and to have right habits formed, and holy principles implanted in the mind. Some of the members of the class may belong to ignorant or irreligious families, and what they are taught in the Sabbath school may be the only direct religious instruction, that they receive during the week. A teacher therefore, who feels the responsibility which the nature of his work imposes ... will have one important requisite for the faithful and successful discharge of his duty.

He should also realize how great is the privilege and pleasure of laboring in this department of christian effort. In some respects the teacher has advantages, which the preacher in the pulpit does not enjoy. He comes more directly in contact with those whom he aims to influence and benefit. He can know more accurately their feelings and views, and adapt his instructions to the situation and wants of each member. He can follow them from week to week, watching their progress, and guarding them against the particular errors and dangers, to which they may be exposed. The advantages he enjoys for making an abiding impression upon the heart and the conscience, are of the most favorable character; and he should realize how high an honor God confers upon him, by permitting him to enjoy such facilities for training intelligent beings for the duties and joys of an immortal existence. For how insignificant is the career of the most profound philosopher, or the most eminent statesman, or the most illustrious sovereign, compared with that of the faithful christian who is successful in turning "many to righteousness!" How ephemeral are the greatest achievements in worldly pursuits, compared with the glorious results which may accrue from the labors of the humblest Sabbath school teacher!

The successful teacher must also study the Bible with diligence, and strive to have its principles and doctrines incorporated in his own mind. It is not sufficient just to glance over the lesson for the day, or be prepared to judge of the correctness of the answers required by a series of printed questions. The teacher, besides investigating, for himself, the import of the Scriptures, should consult a variety of commentaries, compare the different passages, or chapters that bear upon the same fact or doctrine, and as far as possible make himself acquainted with oriental habits, customs and literature. Thus, instead of simply ... details of the lesson in a dry and uninteresting manner, he will be able to explain and illustrate the truth, and show the reasonableness and harmony of doctrines which to the cursory reader may appear obscure, or seem to clash one with another. Such a teacher too will be preparing himself to be the instructor of an adult class, and by his faithfulness and zeal, may be of incalculable service to the school and to the church.

In addition to all this, let him live near to the throne of grace and plead earnestly for the divine blessing upon his efforts, let him come before his class, fresh from the mercy-seat, with all the sensibilities of his soul tenderly alive to the welfare of the beloved youth committed to his care; with his mind impressed with the solemn responsibilities that rest upon him, and his pupils will feel the power of his influence. They will be quick to perceive that there is a reality in religion, that instead of being a cold, skeleton-like form, it is a vital, living element, capable of pervading the whole soul, of fastening the affections upon God, and filling the mind with peace and joy.

The teacher under such circumstances, becomes a medium through which the elective influence of divine love is communicated to every member of his class. God's message as uttered by his lips comes clothed with authority, and being under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, he is enabled to lead his scholars into all truth.

PRAYING ALWAYS.—The christian will find his parenthesis for prayer, even in his busiest hours.—*Cecil.*

THE RECORDER.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1848.

REMOVAL.

The Recorder Office has been removed from No. 11 Cornhill to 122 Washington street, corner of Water and Washington streets, second story.
Recorder Office, April 21, 1848.

Hospitality to Clergymen.

Considerable complaint is made, that, during the anniversary week in New York, little or no provision was made for the entertainment of clerical strangers in attendance on the holy convocations. In this city also, the matter is found to be attended with increasing difficulty. This is partly owing to changes in the times. Meetings are far more numerous and protracted than they used to be in former years; and the attendants must occasion much irregularity and disturbance of domestic affairs in the families of their entertainers. The guests hurry in to their meals, which, perhaps, have been kept unreasonably waiting for them; and then hurry out again. They come late at night exhausted with the day's excitement; and are off, first thing in the morning, to meetings for prayer, or for ecclesiastical business. The host and his family have no enjoyment of the company and converse of their bustling guests.

Moreover there are very many households which, by the last of May, have removed from the city to their summer retreats; and many of their members, instead of extending hospitality to others, are likely to require it themselves at the homes of their friends.

But the charge to which we allude is owing, in part, to the ministers themselves. Very many of these, instead of frequenting the strictly religious anniversaries, give their whole attention to "agitating conventions," and go to "wondering after the beast." They return all full of the matter, to the homes of their entertainers, bringing the smell of battle with them. Now most of the sober citizens of Boston are satiated to nausea with these things; and many of them, are prompted to say within themselves: "Well, I will not be vexed in this way another year!" If ministers from abroad would bestow their time at scenes which ought to have the first claim upon them as servants of Jesus, and if they would carefully consult the convenience and domestic quiet of their temporary homes, and if they would exert the power which they pre-eminently possess, of making themselves agreeable by their cheerful piety and instructive discourse, it would be regarded as a pleasing privilege to afford them a welcome. It would then be both easy and desirable to "use hospitality *without grudging*." Whoever brings Christ with him is sure of a joyful reception in every habitation where Christ is loved.

We hope that the good people of this goodly city will never be wanting in respect and kindness to those servants of Christ, who come, in their Master's spirit, to do their Master's work.

The Bible a Revelation from God.

Let us look at the precepts of the Bible. What is their practical tendency? All around us we find those who have made a trial of these rules of life, and as far as they have followed those precepts, their own happiness has been promoted. Throughout almost all countries, we find those who have made trial of these principles, who have made a profession of their dependance upon them, and who professed to be perfectly satisfied of the truth of all their claims. And these are not the worst of men, but the very best among mankind; and are these men's testimony to be reckoned as nothing? These are the one's whose testimony should be first received; they whose principles are brought out, when [illegible] word, as the reflection of the sun upon a lake of water; no [illegible] and question its brightness.

Look at the system of reward and punishments, as unfolded in the Scriptures. They are found in this life. Man is subjected to multitudes of evils as we have before observed, man has to suffer for all infringements of the laws of nature; why then not suffer for infringing on the laws of the soul? God created the soul, and he alone is capable of making laws for its government. We can see no inconsistency, but real consistency, in this, as laid down in the Scriptures. Unless these had been something more than the teachings of men, think you they would have been received so universally? They are not suited to the mind of man as it is by nature.

The Scriptures contain direction, suited to all manner of circumstances, in which man may be placed. No man, who ever searched them for light as to his actions in difficult situations if he searched as one would, when seeking for the solution of a problem, on which depended his future character, as a scholar, ever left them without receiving light. What man could provide for the future want of all men? could prescribe for all the necessities of men in future generations? We are asked to believe too great an improbability, when we are expected to believe this.

Here then, we have a chart offered for our guidance, through this river of sin unharmed, so that we may safely launch forth on the broad ocean of eternity. This chart as we have endeavored to show, in all situation, in which man has had an opportunity of testing its truth, is found to be perfect. Why then not trust to it, to the fullest extent? When a master of a vessel finds his chart perfect in all points with which he is acquainted, he puts confidence in its truth as to those places about which he is ignorant; and more especially when others who are acquainted in other directions, testify as to the truth of the chart, as far as their knowledge extends.

This leads us to [illegible] revelation from God, that the Bible [illegible] its pages, this truth is asserted directly or indirectly. In the preceding argument, we have endeavored to throw what light we could upon the subject, in connection with the truths of the Scripture, without reference to the direct claims of the Scriptures on this point. Our last argument applies to this.

If all the truths, within the limits of our own judgement, are true, then why is not the claim to Divine authority, which the same Book advances. But let us throw aside all former arguments and take this, on the ground on which it fairly stands. You must believe, that the writers of the Bible were themselves deceived, or they were impostors, or that which they taught was true. Look at their writings, and you must acknowledge they were not deceived. In the Old Testament, they represent themselves as holding direct communication with Jehovah; they received the Spirit of prophecy from Him; "Thus saith the Lord God" gives the strength, to their sayings; and so throughout the Old Testament. In the New Testament, first, we have the writings of those, who profess to have been taught of one, who "spake as never man spake"; whose life, and example, lives still among nations; one whom they saw with their own eyes raise the dead, heal the sick, cure all manner of diseases, and perform all manner of miracles. Were they deceived? After this, they saw Him crucified, and buried, but in a few days He was again in their midst, to give them direction as to their future action. Their can be no deception in this. But then follows the writings, of one, who was miraculously changed from a most inveterate enemy of the gospel, to its best friend and devoted workman. Was he deceived in this work? Did he think all this happened to him, when nothing but fear, goaded him on? Fear is not so lasting, and devoted. Next we have the revelation of John. There is no room for deception there; but if their is falsity in their statements, they must be downright impostors. We have in the above argument, as opportunity offered, attempted to show, that the nature of the religion, which they established, and the character of its teachings, were to overthrow all suspicions of imposition. Think of such pure system of action, which should have such mighty power, to produce happiness in the world, being the production of an impostor. We should as soon expect to see an iceburg belch forth volcanic fires. Again, the representation, which the writers give, of their own character, and situation in life, goes strongly in favor of their innocence of any attempt at imposition. Many of them represent themselves, as of low station, thought little of in the world. And all of them allow that they fall far short of coming up to the requirements of the law which they preach and uphold. Does this look like an endeavor at imposition? We think not. We are left to believe this strong improbability, or else to believe the truth of their assertions, that the Bible is a revelation from God. We have thus attempted to show some of the grounds, on which we receive the Bible as our rule of faith and practice. W. F. S.

Non-Committalism.

Our Unitarian friend who applied to us for information as to the belief of his own denomination on the subject of future punishment, has done a good work in thus giving occasion for a better understanding of the Unitarian belief. The writers and preachers of that sect are so prone to speak of the doctrine of eternal punishment with horror, apparently for the purpose of exciting odium against the Orthodox, by whom it is distinctly avowed as an article of belief, that an impression has become general, that the Unitarians deny that doctrine of Scripture. It appears, however, that when closely questioned, the greater part of them hold, that the Bible maintains a profound and studied silence as to the *duration* of future punishment. They have no faith on the subject. In addition to what we have cited from Dr. Putnam and the Christian Register, we give the following from a review of Thomas Whittemore's "Commentary on the Revelation," contained in the last number of the Christian Examiner; "We must protest here, generally, against the paradox, which vitiates the Commentary before us, of making the solemn 'Revelations' of John and of Jesus preach (even negatively) the Universalist doctrine,—we mean the predestined certain, inevitable salvation of all souls."

We do not blame the Unitarians for being ashamed to seem even to border on Universalism; which is, to be sure a very gross, corrupt and ungentlemanly sort of religion. But is it honest for them to speak, as they commonly do, of the doctrine of eternal punishment, in such a manner as to convey the belief that they decidedly reject it, when in truth they are only unwilling to commit themselves on the subject?

The views presented by the editor of the Register, as those of the great body of the Unitarians, we effectually exposed in all their inconsistency and absurdity. That editor, declining the impracticable task of defending those views, falls to making long faces over our "facetiousness" on a subject so solemn. He slanderously accuses us of being disposed to be "merry over everlasting torment." This is indeed a subject which it were a great sin for us to speak of, without the deepest awe,—a feeling, however, of our [illegible] extend to the ridiculous vagaries we are like the bride of young Lochinvar, with "the smile on her lip, and the tear in her eye." In looking at his verbal antics and [illegible] logic, our grim visage sometimes relaxes a little; though the pleasantry is saddened by the thought, that he is "sporting himself in his own deceivings." So that, even in this our lighter mood, we resemble "patience smiling on a monument!"

Our editorial friend, once a jolly Orthodox brother, and now a melancholy Unitarian, begs his readers not to think that their Calvinistic friends "are always wearing long faces, or always bitter in spirit." Nay, he assures his readers, that he has known some of us in whom the ruling passion for mirth was "strong in death." And he quotes Dr. Channing's explanation of the wonderful "facetiousness" of the celebrated Dr. Hopkins of Newport, so "inconsistent with the severity of his doctrine." Now it is hardly a year, since another of the Channings, he who publishes the Register's rival, the "Christian World," spoke of the same Dr. Hopkins as a "cross, unhappy" person, on whose face a smile was never seen. Our Unitarian friends are hard to suit. They are like the wilful, wayward children in the market-place, who are not in the humor to be pleased with anything. If we pipe to them in marriage tunes, they will not join the mimic wedding dance; if we play in dirge-like, funeral strains, they will not enact the mourners' part. If Dr. Hopkins smiles, he is a hard-hearted wretch, who does not feel what he pretends to believe. If Dr. Hopkins looks sad, he is a sour, melancholy creature, whose cruel dogmas have made him stern and harsh.

President Edwards.—No. 3.

V. *Regeneration.* Before President Edwards' day, this subject was treated with very little discrimination, even by leading divines; so loosely was it treated by them, that it is somewhat difficult to learn in what they held it to consist. They speak of the distresses, convictions, comforts, lively gratitude and joys, which a converted man [illegible] of that joy, for the motive from which it proceeds, nor say whether all who have it are regenerated. They also held that the understanding was renewed by the change, no less than the heart and the affections. They held the change to be supernatural or as caused by a new revelation. "Moreover they represent the man, before the change, as dead, and no more capable of spiritual action, than a man naturally dead, is capable of performing those deeds which require natural life and strength." So that we are ready to infer that the one is excusable for his omission of holy exercises, as the other is for the omission of action for the want of life.

But President Edwards taught that regeneration consists in the communication of a new spiritual sense or disposition, which is the new heart, and that this work is accomplished by the spirit of God; that the understanding or intellect is not the subject of this change, nor are the convictions and distresses, previous to the change, nor the joys that follow, any part of it, although they may be evidences of it, and though as a consequence of it, light breaks in upon the understanding, so that the subject of it sees the glory of God's character and of divine truth; that the change is produced, not by any supernatural light or revelation, but by the agency of the Holy Spirit, acting upon the sinner as a moral agent, who has moral power to repent and believe the gospel, and that the light of the gospel is usually necessary to the change.

This was a great improvement; and being followed by his treatise on the affections, in which he pointed out more clearly than had been done before "the distinguishing marks and genuine christian experience, and those religious exercises which are peculiar to the true christian," left but one farther advance necessary, in order to the clear understanding of this subject; and that advance was made by Dr. Emmons.

It was necessary to know—what we are to understand by the new heart communicated in regeneration. For sinners everywhere persisted in saying "I have inherited an evil disposition, and for this I am not to blame, nor can I be justly punished; I have no power, natural or moral, to communicate to myself that new disposition of which you speak, nor can I understand the force of the arguments which you address to me, to prove that I ought to do what I cannot do."

Dr. Emmons has greatly simplified this subject, and cleared it of the difficulties which remained at Dr. Edwards' death. The confusion or difficulty arose from continuing the use of the old technology, the word disposition, which the old divines had used, without sufficiently considering whether it had any proper philosophical meaning, and what meaning or signification they themselves had attached to it. It could only be known by its qualities or properties, and there was no quality or property which could be ascribed to it, but that it produced holy or unholy affections. But even this was doubted by many; it could not be certainly known, nor could it be proved, and, as I have before said, it seemed to be disproved, in the case of our first parents, who, it is pretty certain, had no bad disposition previous to their consenting or choosing to eat the forbidden fruit.

The 51st and 52d sermons of Dr. Emmons have set this subject in a clear and satisfactory point of light; so much so as to leave nothing more to be desired in reference to the true nature of regeneration. He has shown that it consists in the change of the affections themselves and not in any disposition, bias or inclination distinct from them; it is a change from sin to holiness, from hatred to love; that holy love is itself the new heart, produced by the Holy Spirit in regeneration, and no disposition, as distinct from it or the cause of it, is communicated by the change. This love is pure benevolence, from which flow all the gracious exercises; as Paul says, "the love of God is shed abroad in the heart," and this is regeneration, otherwise the convict would not by mere regeneration, be fitted for heaven; that this is as great a change as can possibly be produced in the human heart, and lays as solid a foundation for a holy life as any supposed new disposition could possibly lay; that we are thus necessarily active in regeneration, for "holy love is activity itself," whereas in the "communication of a new disposition" we are necessarily passive; that the Scriptures require this activity; "make you a new heart," "be ye reconciled to God;" and that upon pain of eternal death; that it is wholly impossible that God can produce, in sinners, love, faith or any of the gracious exercises without their being active; that this change is not supernatural or miraculous, for God always produced holy love in angels, and did so in Adam before his fall; and no law of nature is counteracted in producing it in sinners; that if this were not so, sinners are justified in saying they have no power to love and obey God; but that both sinners and saints are equally dependent upon the divine influence in order to begin and continue this love; neither have any excuse for the neglect of their duty, and need no other power to obey than what they naturally possess, being as able to love God as to hate him; that they are justly required to love him constantly and perfectly, the obligation being founded in the nature of things, and cannot be dissolved while God remains perfectly amiable, and they remain capable of loving him. All this is very plain, and places the sinner where he ought to be placed, guilty and inexcusable for not loving God supremely, and serving him perfectly. He feels he is conscious that he has the power [illegible] this love that the obligation to do so is perfect [illegible] that the reason why he does not, is that he does not choose to do so; the "commandment comes, sin revives and he dies," and feeling his guilt, we may hope for his repentance. LAICUS.

Devotional Singing at the Anniversary Meetings.

MESSRS EDITORS:—In the Report of the "Committee on Anniversaries," published in your last paper, there is one recommendation, which to my own mind seems very desirable to be complied with. It is that there be "more devotional singing by the mass of the people in attendance." For one, I desire to express the wish that the singing at the approaching anniversaries may be altogether done by the "people," that choirs and organs may be entirely dispensed with. I am a great lover of music and like it at a proper time and place, to have it introduced with all the perfection in which the ablest masters of the art can clothe it. But it appears to me that when we come together to listen to the recital of what God has been doing through the instrumentalities which he has been pleased to appoint, and our hearts are moved within us by the eloquent and fervid words of encouragement and exhortation addressed to us, that it would be more in harmony with the feelings of the audience, if they themselves could unite in an ascription of praise to Him who ruleth over all. A set piece, *scientifically* performed, so much so, that neither words, sentiment, or anything else but a noise, can be heard or understood, it seems to me is not in place. Yet in years past we have had to endure them.

At the anniversary of the "A. B. C. F. M.," at Tremont Temple last year, the choir was dispensed with, and the singing performed by the congregation, and I must say that although I have heard good singing by choirs, and by large assemblies, I never in my life heard anything that would compare with the impression produced on the occasion referred to. The Temple was densely crowded, thousands of hearts, it seemed indeed as if the employment of heaven was begun on earth. The tunes sung were "Boylston" and "Hamburg," and the key was given by Lowell Mason Esq. I believe Messrs Editors that if such a plan can be adopted at all our meetings on the coming anniversary week, a great deal of interest will be added to the exercises of

A LOVER OF DEVOTIONAL SINGING.
Boston, May 15.

Sectarianism in Common Schools.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I am unwilling to believe that you intend to allow anything to be said in the Recorder that is not true, especially when the character of another is involved. I trust, therefore, that you will allow me to say in the next number of your paper, that the account in to-day's Recorder, of my sayings and doings at the Teachers' Institute, lately held at Edgartown, is unjust and in every particular untrue. I did not have occasion to say how much moral and religious instruction could legally be given in our common schools, I only maintained that much more ought to be given there.

I did not say "that there is left in our schools all the religion that is needful, all that is requisite, not only for respectability in this world, but for salvation in another," nor did I say anything on which such a fiction could honestly be built.

I did not say that, "our improved schools are the very means to produce the millennium." I said "the millennium must begin in our schools;" by which I meant, that, until we began to attend to the religious education of our children, we could not make much progress in reforming the world. The writer has so entirely misrepresented everything I said, that, had not my name been given, I should never have suspected that the article related to anything I had ever said or done. If the cause in which your correspondent is laboring needs such support as he has tried to give it, I wish no better proof that it is not of God.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. B. FOWLE.

Our correspondent, we apprehend, has pretty correctly reported Mr. Fowle, who has only echoed the sentiments of his file leader, the Secretary of the Board of Education. It is an old maxim full of wisdom that "no teaching is so powerful as example." Mr. Fowle seems to have entirely forgotten this in his recent visit to Edgartown. A writer in the Boston Reporter makes the following statements:—

"A Teacher's Institute has just been held in this place, [Edgartown,] under the patronage and direction of the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Mann, having gone to Washington, sent Mr. Wm. B. Fowle of Boston, to preside in his stead. This gentleman, (with the aid of Miss Shaw, Normal Teacher from West Newton) gave most of the instructions and lectures; and none of the teachers or friends of education in this region were allowed to have any direct part or interest in the occasion. There seemed to be a determination that nothing but Nomalism should be advanced, and a fear lest some evangelical influence might somehow creep in. The Boston and West Newton conductors of the Institute spent the Sabbath day, with implements in hand, exploring the curiosities of Gay Head, and, riding the whole length of Martha's Vineyard, twenty miles, they came driving into our peaceable village in the open Sabbath light, to the no small annoyance of all the friends of good order and *true* religion. And then the leader had the hardihood to lecture much on religious principle, and talk of saving souls, telling the teachers to be sure and "back up their precepts by their example." Yes! by such example!"

New York Anniversaries.

We continue our report of the religious anniversaries held in New York, last week. The New York Observer says that these meetings have been decidedly superior to those of any recent year. The annual reports have shown a handsome advance in the past in most of the societies, and the speeches have been marked by a higher spirituality and power, and a more genial and impressive eloquence than has been usual upon similar occasions.

AM. & FOR. ANTISLAVERY SOCIETY.

Arthur Tappan, Esq. took the chair and the meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Gardner of Princeton, a colored clergyman.

Lewis Tappan, Esq. presented a sketch of the Annual Report, which made allusion to the death of Mr. Phelps, Mr. Stott and John Quincy Adams, and went on to speak of the progress of the cause in foreign countries, especially in France, also to the abolition of the serf systems in Europe, and then returned to the Senate of the United States, and alluded to the course of Mr. Senator Hale, whose name was received with long continued applause. The Report then alludes to the rapid progress of anti-slavery opinions in this country as illustrated by anti-slavery papers in various places, by discussions of the question in slave states, &c., and the favorable reception of the Hutchinson family in Washington and Baltimore. The state of the Choctaws and missionaries in regard to slavery is named. Mr. Hale's manly course, it is said, has increased his popularity and the nomination of Mr. Hale, for President of the United States is highly commended.

A song was sung by a family of colored boys, called the Luther family from New Haven.

H. P. Stanton, Esq. formerly Secretary of the Society, spoke of the Wilmot proviso. He said it was true the American people understood it, for he believed within three weeks its friends would be swindled out of it by a scheme of its enemies. The question of no more territory is at an end, for we have it, and the question is simply as to the admission of slavery into new territory. The proviso is like the old ordinance of Congress [illegible] of the Ohio, and this question is to be the [illegible] for every candidate for office. Now has Congress power to enact this proviso. I say it has by constitution, and has always recognized its own power. The principle lies lower than constitutional law. Lord Mansfield laid down the principle that slavery depended on local laws, and was so contrary to nature that it could never live out of the support of those laws. Again, common law has determined that when a country is conquered its laws remain in force until new ones are enacted. The law of Mexico by a decree of 1829 is that slavery shall be exterminated from the nation. Now the Wilmot proviso will only be a renewal of existing laws. It would be perfectly fair to say to slaveholders that if they go there their slaves are free. He said he knew his argument was a dull one to ladies but he did not know but that, if the cause of liberty went on as now, they would need to know constitutional law as well as men in a few years. Admit slavery into these new territories and you exclude free labor; this is necessary. What free laborer with an honest heart would go to South Carolina and work where the principle is held that labor is the property of wealth and laborers are slaves—not one. The South pleads that slavery was entailed on it. Admit it. With what face can they force slavery on new territories at the point of the bayonet? What will the free States say hereafter? Never should they open their lips. Europe is up in arms scourging the faint shadow of this peculiar institution from among them and men are upholding this institution in New York who would be driven from Vienna Berlin and Milan as behind the age. Oh Lucifer son of morning how hast thou fallen! This is the model republic! nail to the pillar the ears of the man, editor or politician who asks you to vote for any man who is not pledged to the Wilmot proviso.

Dr. Dumis, a French gentleman next spoke at some length in broken English. His remarks were almost unintelligible, but received with loud and frequent applause.

Hon. John P. Hale was received with tremendous applause. He said, I have been so accustomed of late to address an audience where my suggestions meet so little sympathy that your kindness is as overpowering as it is strange. I must beg at the outset, lest what is so new should be embarrassing, that if by chance I should say anything which finds a response in your hearts you would at least repress it. I may say at the outset that there is no danger of my pleasing you by saying flattering things. I know no flattering things to tell you, no bright pictures to exhibit—I know nothing to tell you but the realities of truth full [illegible].

I was somewhat amused the other day at the concert of the Hutchinsons, in following the difficulties of an individual who had commenced a search after that notable place, "Down East." He came to New York, but it was not here. He went to Boston but found it was farther. He went to Bangor, and "Down East" was still a great way off. Equally unsatisfactory has been, and is, the search of an individual who would find another place, quite as notable, yet quite as inaccessible, namely, the seat of government (loud applause.) "Oh no," says one and another and a hundred voices, "that is at Washington." I tell you nay. If I should search the United States through, Washington would be the last place that I should look for it. I tell you it is not there. Go to Washington! go to the White House, and ask the man that lives there, and he'll tell you that he has first to find out what is the will of his constituents, and then do it. He is not the government. Go to the Heads of Departments, and they will tell you they are the mere servants of others. Ask both Houses of Congress, and you are farther off still from your object. Where, then, is this much talked of place and power? Have any of you ever seen it? Have you ever spoken to it? Do you know where it lives, where is its habitation? There is a great, a powerful truth in the answer to this question. I would ask any individual who wants to find this government—this government whose right hand is red with the blood of war, and whose soul is polluted with the sin of slavery—I would ask that man to retire from the noise and bustle of the world, to go to the privacy of his own chamber, where no eye is on him but that of the All-seeing, and look there into his mirror and behold the man who is responsible for all these things! This is the truth I want to bring home to you. It is the only practical truth in the matter. You talk of government and its duties, and think you have said something true—as if in such a country as this there could be a responsibility anywhere apart from that individual responsibility belonging to every one! And now we know with whom to argue, and where to look for and expect reformation. You don't want to go to Washington. Convert yourselves, and you will soon have a converted Congress. Let the reform begin with the people, and it will soon show its fruits! It is perfectly idle for you to stand with your hands folded and talk about government! You speak, and with great truth, about a want of firmness and stability in your representatives, and you cry, "oh you dough-faced representatives." Why are they dough-faced? It is because they have a dough-faced constituency at home! Awake yourselves, be true to the right, be firm, stand up like men, and you'll have no difficulty with your representatives.

Look back over the history of New York State—and I speak of New York because I am here. I would say the same of New Hampshire, were I there. Look back I say, and tell me when you have ever had a representative who lost cast and standing at home by bowing ever so low to the detestable power of slavery! I believe never! (A voice never.) It was a Roman rule, that a Roman soldier should fear more the face of his general than the face of his foe. We may gather a hint from this. Make your representatives more afraid of you than their leaders and directors at Washington! Before Gen. Scott went to Mexico, he was much worried about a fire in his rear. What you want is, a fire in the rear of your representatives. Stand up and face whatever comes—true to your obligations, true to your real interests—and if they fall back, let your fire reach them with tenfold the vengeance of that they shrank from. If you convert Congress, what can it do? Nothing, so long as the people are wrong. I'd rather hear of the conversion of one Baptist church up in the north of New Hampshire, than that of half the Congress. They would work! They would be the ones to work! This truth ought to be elaborated. Reflection cannot fail to establish the idea that this is an individual matter! I do not offer any new truths. What need of new truths, when the old truth, that all men are equal, lies literally as dead and lifeless in your archives as the parchment on which it is written. Let us work up these old truths, bring them out of their storehouses, and we shall have enough to do.

One word about agitation. Many men have a fear, if anything is to be agitated, and say it had better be let alone. Why do you wish to agitate? Agitation is the bane of society and of life. Is this so? Is it true? It is not. Mr. Calhoun said, the other day, he did not look on it so. Nations are much more apt to die of indifference and stagnation than by agitation. How is it with our own constitution? Is it not kept alive by agitation? What agitator is like the human heart, sending life, by its incessant throbbing, through every portion of the body? When it ceases, death ensues; whenever agitation ceases, stupor, stagnation, putrefaction, death follow! Agitation gives to any system life, health and vigor. We may find the truth in a christian illustration. The pool by the temple porch had no healing virtues till the angel of God came down and stirred it. May it not be so now? We want a life-giving principle stirred in us. We want it at the North. There are enough agitators at the South. They are plenty there, and they will keep up the agitation; but we want a little wholesome agitation at the North. Your representatives want something to fall back on.

I do not say a word about the character of the present government, or about the war. I have said what I have to say before this, and everything I have said is faint and feeble, compared with the deep convictions of my understanding and my heart. I believe that the history of this war will mark this age as one of barbarism, and this nation as infamous; and these convictions I shall never part with, until my understanding is otherwise enlightened, or that catastrophe with which I have been threatened overtakes me.

How do we stand among the nations of the earth? The angel of the everlasting gospel of peace has gone out among the people, and the slaves of Europe are rising to be free. The shouts of the regenerated nations of the earth are going up before the throne of eternity, and what voice do we send up there? Our shouts go up mingled with the clank of chains, the wail of the bondsman, the shrieks of the victims of a war waged for the perpetuity of slavery. That is the position of our nation to-day. That this is the object of the war, no politician dare deny. Go to Washington and ask about it. They will not deny it. It has been confessed on the floor of the Senate over and over again. There is a good deal of verbiage and phraseology used to cover it up, but it still stands out in bold relief and cannot be denied. They feel it, they see it, they know it. It is [illegible] the finger of a man's hand should write [illegible] wall in living letters, it could not be plainer, except to those who are so deaf that they will not hear, so blind that they will not see.

Where then will you be found in the crisis which is now approaching. The hosts of freedom are arming. The angel of liberty is marshaling her forces everywhere, and her trumpet voice is summoning us to the battle of the free. Where will you be in this contest, the greatest in which the nations have ever engaged? Will you stand up for freedom where your fathers stood, or will you be hesitating, faltering, lagging behind for fear, for fear that you'll —— split your party! That's the whole of it! that's your difficulty!

I have an appeal to make before I close. I appeal to all, old and young, man and child; but if there is one class to whom I would appeal most earnestly, most affectionately, it is to those who call themselves the disciples of the Prince of peace. I appeal to christians to awake soon and see to it that they purge themselves of the leaven of oppression. I ask them to see to it that the garments of their priesthood are not stained with the blood of human slavery! When this is done the work is done. If the free church in the free States will wake up and clear itself, this cause would not be left for poor politicians like me to argue. But it is not so to-day! I am speaking, at this moment in a christian city, that daily baptizes this sin in all that it has, which is sanctified and holy! Oh that they would awake! So long as they are idle, it is hopeless for us to contend against the wicked, if they can always find a refuge and hiding place behind the sanctuary of the church!

Mr. Hale's remarks were received with loud and long applause. The meeting then adjourned. — *N. Y. Observer.*

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

From the Managers' Report to the Society, it appeared that 116 new auxiliaries had been added during the year; forty-six new Life Directors, and 751 new Life Members.

The receipts for the year had been $254,377.18; and there had been distributed 655,066 Bibles and Testaments; making a total, since the formation of the Society, of 5,780,185 copies. The Society, besides home circulation, has the past year made liberal grants of Bibles and Testaments for the Army, the Navy, for Oregon, Mexico, and the West Indies, and grants of money for distributing the Scriptures in France, Syria, Persia, Switzerland, India, and from various mission stations of different denominations throughout the world.

After the Report, animating addresses, occupying about three hours, characterized in some instances by brilliant, chastened wit, as well as deep-toned solemnity, were made by Rev. Dr. Ferris of New York, Rev. T. B. Sargent of Baltimore, J. McMurray, Esq., Agent of the British Bible Society, S. G. Potts, Esq., of New Jersey, Rev. Mr. Kirk of Boston, Rev. Dr. Tyng of New York, Rev. S. H. Calhoun from Syria, Rev. P. Bodell, Delegate from the French and Foreign Bible Society, Rev. Dr. King from Ireland, and Rev. Dr. Pomroy of Bangor.

Dr. Pomroy, in alluding to Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt and Arabia, which he had visited the preceding year, said, the work of sending back the Bible to those countries, where it originated, and where the Savior and his apostles prayed, and labored, and suffered, for human salvation, was one of peculiar interest. There the Bible is at home. Its allusions to climate, scenery, geography, productions, arts, customs, are instantly recognized. The cast fits the mould. The Bible, he said, was now greatly needed there, to enlighten, civilize, reform, elevate, and bless—somehow it has a most marvellous power in the affairs of time as well as eternity—it constructs roads, bridges, coaches,—digs through mountains, and makes the lightning talk like a book,—creates intelligence and enterprise,—gives liberty, security, moral and religious principle. It would make the magnificent slopes and vallies of Lebanon, the sweet hills and plains of Galilee, a terrest in Paradise.

It is now actually doing its work in Jerusalem, on Lebanon, at Smyrna, Constantinople, and other parts of the Turkish Empire. You can hardly imagine, he said, the delight, which converts there take in the word of God. Coming up out of a wilderness of traditions and fathers and church authorities, they feel, indeed, as if they had reached the "delectable mountains."

Go on, then, said Dr. P. with your work. Freight your "swift ships," and send them forth to those regions, where the gospel of salvation was first published to man.

In alluding to the present critical state of France, he said, if he had control of the government of this country, he would take the noblest ship in our navy, manned by the best officers and crew that could be found. Then he would take a copy of the BIBLE, prepared in the very best style, for the occasion, put into the hands of a Committee of seven men, among the wisest and best in our land, and direct them to carry it to the French nation.

They should also carry a letter somewhat like the following:

The United States of America, to the Republic of France, send Christian salutations:—Whereas, in the providence of God, kings and nobles have vanished from among you, and you have proclaimed yourselves a Republic, be it known unto you, as our deliberate and full conviction, that NATIONS DO NOT LIVE BY CHARTERS AND CONSTITUTIONS ALONE, BUT BY EVERY WORD THAT PROCEEDETH OUT OF THE MOUTH OF GOD.

Yours, fraternally and *eternally*.
Signed, TWENTY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE.

On reaching France, he said, this Committee of seven should go in procession, and lay this Bible and Letter on the table of the National Assembly.

A resolution was passed appropriating *ten thousand dollars* for immediately aiding the French Bible Society in circulating the Scriptures in that country. Upon which Dr. Tyng said, he was authorized by a liberal gentleman to pledge $1,000 for this specific object, payable as soon as the remainder was secured; and he pledged himself to raise $500 in addition. Rev. Mr. Kirk then pledged $100, and Rev. Mr. Vail of Cincinnati, for himself and a few friends at the West, $1,000. And it may be hoped surely that American patriots will spontaneously respond from different parts of the country, to an amount, for this important object, far greater than the sum of $10,000. *Evening Mirror.*

AMERICAN BOARD.

The American Board of Foreign Missions held a public meeting at the Tabernacle on Friday, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen presiding. Prayer was offered by Dr. Magie of Elizabethtown. Dr. Anderson, one of the Secretaries of the Board, then presented a brief, clear, and encouraging view of the operations of the Society, and the conditions of its Missions.

Since last May, eight of the Missions have been re-inforced by thirty new laborers. Nineteen clerical missionaries are now under appointment, to be sent out the coming year,—two of them to establish a Mission among the Jews of ancient Thessalonica. And several applications for appointment are now before the Committee.

Under the care of the Board are 26 Missions, 100 stations, 150 ordained Missionaries, and 230 male and female assistant laborers—in all 390 sent from this country. Associated with these are 25 native preachers, and about 100 other native helpers—making 515 laborers among the heathen sustained by the Board. In these Missions are 75 churches, containing upwards of 26,000 members; 21 Seminaries and Boarding Schools, containing 1,358 scholars; 367 Free Schools, containing about 12,000 pupils; and 11 printing establishments, at which about 600,000,000 of pages have been printed, from the beginning, in 30 languages.

The receipts for the first nine months of the present financial year amount to $178,000; nearly 25 per cent. more than during the same period last year. To liquidate the debt of $31,000, incurred the last year, and meet the wants of the Missions the present year, there is required not less than $301,000; so that to prevent embarrassment a large increase of contributions is indispensable during the next three months.

After the statements of the Secretary, addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Calhoun, Missionaries from Africa and Syria, and by several other distinguished gentlemen, embodying most interesting facts and eloquent appeals, and breathing throughout the true spirit of missions; and they manifestly made a very deep impression upon the large assembly—a very fit close to the numerous and interesting exercises of the week.

New York.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RECORDER.

NEW YORK, *May 12, 1848.*

The most fastidious traveler may find a route from Boston to this city, when he travels. The Bay State line of Newport, the Norwich, the Stonington, or the New Haven, will proffer variety enough, to give all a choice. Give me above all others the Bay State line, with surpassingly elegant boats, her attentive and gentlemanly conductors Hosmer and Hallett, and Mr. Chace, the clerk of the Empire State is one of the most attentive men of his class. A traveler from Boston reaches the boat at seven and sees a good night's rest is before him. From New York he is not disturbed till 5 o'clock A. M. The route is very popular and deservedly so.

The public meetings have been well attended; at no time save at the temperance meetings has the Tabernacle been full.

The great men of the country were not numerous. Mr. Bendel of France and Mr. Ring of Dublin, were the most prominent speakers. They will both be present at Boston and speak at your anniversaries, if there is anything left of them. Mr. Ring is a witty person, with a good deal of slang, as he himself calls it. He makes a good impression and is quite eloquent. He has agreed to speak on Ireland, next Sabbath evening in the Church of the Pilgrims.

The speakers have made almost constant allusion to Europe in all their appeals. We have had more of France and Italy and Pius the IX. than of Jesus and his salvation.

You have seen what great things the Tract Society are doing and learned that nearly all the societies have increased their receipts this year, and that never was there a time of more hope or responsibility. H.

DOCTRINAL TRACT SOCIETY.—Rev. Mr. Harding of East Medway is making efforts to raise a fund for the publication of standard works in doctrinal and practical theology. He has received subscriptions of five thousand dollars from five persons, and has received two thousand more in smaller sums.

Mr. H. has done this work voluntarily and without pecuniary compensation. He is deeply interested in this enterprise and is making sacrifices to accomplish it.

GREAT PEW SALE.—The pews in the Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. Beecher's,) were rented for one year on Monday evening. There are 150 pews on the main floor. Of these, 99 were rented, and a part of the gallery, for the aggregate rent of $6,250.50 the remaining pews on the floor have been, or will be, all taken, and will produce about enough to raise the whole rent to $8,500. One gentleman took the whole gallery on one side, for the purpose of filling it with families who do not feel able to hire seats, or only at a very low price. He has twenty-five pews for $400, and intends to have a family for each of them. It is an excellent plan for doing good. This house was opened under the new arrangement, just a year ago, without either a church or congregation.—*J. of Commerce.*

EDITING AND NEWSPAPERS.—We never could see the virtue of the boast which is so often made by papers and magazines, that so large a portion of their pages is original. Such originality is too often maintained at the expense of worth. The best exchanges of our acquaintance are by no means those which have the greatest amount of "original" matter. There is more editorial tact and talent required to make proper and practical selections, than is put in requisition by the production of the vaunting original papers, who seem to regard originality as the only requisite for a good periodical. A good newspaper is always dependant upon other resources than its own, and the boast of a periodical that it is entirely original, is too often like the boast of a library if it should claim to have been the production of only one author.—*Lynn News.*

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Does the gentleman who conducted the Teachers' Institute at Edgartown, wish to have the fourth commandment ruled out of the Bible, so that it may permit him and his female associate to work a large portion of the Sabbath at Gay Head, in digging for shells and marine substances? Should this commandment be ruled out of the Bible, which is read in common schools so that teachers and pupils may follow his example? Is the fourth commandment sectarian? MATHER.

REFLECTOR AND WATCHMAN.—These two religious journals, belonging to the Baptist denomination, have been united, and the joint paper made its first appearance yesterday. The paper is enlarged and has a neat mechanical appearance. Mr. Nichols, who has long been proprietor of the Watchman, has come into the firm of Upham, Ford & Co. Rev. Mr. Olmstead continues in the editorial department, and has associated with him Rev. William Hague. The joint paper will start with a list of about ten thousand subscribers. Its enterprising proprietors will, we have no doubt, make it worthy of the patronage of the denomination throughout New England and the country.

The Reflector was originally started to advocate the cause of the slave; but public sentiment has so changed that the joint paper can speak the language of northern freemen and still retain the confidence of the denomination.

LIBRARY OF REV. A. A. PHELPS.—The library of the late Mr. Phelps will be for sale at C. C. Dean's, 11 Cornhill, during anniversary week. It contains many standard theological works and a large number of miscellaneous books. The family of Mr. Phelps is left in straitened circumstances, and need the avails of the library [illegible] support. We trust that these facts need only to be known to his friends among the clergy and laity to secure an advantageous sale of his books.

MODEL OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM.—We have once earnestly exhorted all who desire to understand the Bible to visit this interesting work of art; and would say again that to Sabbath school teachers and scholars, the fixed and definite information which may be gained from the view of this model, together with the explanatory lecture would be invaluable. We now call attention of readers to the very favorable terms offered them. The price of single admission is only 25 cents, all persons stating that they are Sabbath school teachers can procure a season ticket at that price. Schools of more than fifty teachers and scholars, 12½ cents each. These liberal arrangements should secure a very large patronage. It is at Amory Hall and will remain till June 1.

☞ The religious anniversaries of Massachusetts will be held in this city week after next. In our next number we shall give the times and places of holding the meetings.

The Editors' Table.

LIFE OF ROWLAND HILL. By the Rev. Edwin Sidney. For sale by Crocker & Brewster, 47 Washington street.

This biography was written in fulfilment of a promise to Mrs. Hill, that, if the author should survive her husband, he would give the public an authentic narrative, of Mr. Hill's remarkable life. The subject of these memoirs possessed a unique character, to which many solid excellences were added. These, doubtless, have been faithfully portrayed by Mr. Sidney, since he had access to Mr. Hill's private papers, which were bequeathed to him, with the expectation that he would use them in preparing a biography of the testator.

RELIGION TEACHING BY EXAMPLE. By Richard W. Dickinson D. D. For sale by Crocker & Brewster.

The object of the author of this book is not to explain the doctrines of the Scriptures; but to show the influence of religion upon the hearts and lives of men. This he has done by delineating the character of various individuals, whose biography is given in sacred history. He has not the verbose diffusive style of Hunter; but with greater clearness and in fewer words portrays the character of the person, whom he describes. The work will be one of permanent usefulness.

MEMOIR OF W. E. CHANNING; with extracts from his correspondence and manuscripts. III Vols. For sale by Crosby & Nichols.

Dr. Channing is well known in this country and in Europe as a man of genius and as an accomplished scholar. With his religious sentiments we have no sympathy; but we readily attribute to him genius, scholarship and amiableness of disposition. His memoirs will be read with interest by all who have sympathy with genius and cultivated intellect.

THE LISTENER. By Caroline Fry. For sale by Crocker & Brewster, 47 Washington street.

This is a reprint of an English work which seems to have been a favorite on the other side of the Atlantic—it having passed to the seventeenth edition. The volume is written in a lively and agreeable style, as is usual with female authors. The observations made on life and manners, the minor morals of social intercourse, the higher duties, and the devout regulation of the heart, will be found eminently beneficial in improving and refining the character.

THE POWER OF THE PULPIT; or thoughts addressed to Christian Ministers, and those who hear them. By Gardiner Spring D. D. For sale by Crocker & Brewster.

This work is written with an unction and earnestness, which show that its author felt the importance of his subject, and the necessity of working in little time that remains, before his sun shall finally set. He evidently wishes to make an impression upon the minds of those who shall come after him. The influence of Dr. Spring's life and writings will live long after he is dead.

SERMONS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS by Prof. J. M'Laurin, formerly minister of Glasgow. For sale by B. Perkins & Co.

The land of John Knox has raised many valiant soldiers for the truth. Men not only of devoted piety, but of giant intellect. Those publishers who reprint their works do an important service to the present generation. This little volume is one of that class of "books which never outlive their usefulness, and never become superannuated."

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS; an Historical Tale of the Early Settlement of Vermont. For sale by B. B. Mussey & Co.

This work graphically describes the trials, sufferings and adventures of the early settlers of Vermont. These scenes are fading from the view of the present generation, and the author's efforts to impress them upon our rising race is worthy of all praise.

☞ James Munroe & Co. have in press a new volume of poems, by William B. Tappan; called "The Sunday School and other Poems." It is to be published by anniversary week.

BONNETS.—The grand opening at White's Bonnet Saloon, on Hanover St., took place last week; and it fully answers the expectation of the numerous patrons of this justly celebrated establishment. Every one who has visited this place of taste and fashion, has been delighted with the view; and a view of the large crowds of ladies who are seen patronizing this Saloon, leaves no doubt that this is considered as being among the first in our city. Large and extensive sales have encouraged the enterprising proprietors in continued efforts to render this the most perfect establishment of the kind.

Those of our lady readers, who have not yet visited this place, and viewed the grand display of beauty and fashion, will be well rewarded to call as soon as possible. And to our friends in the country we would say, that no place in the city affords a finer assortment of Bonnets than can be found at White's Bonnet Saloon. And one thing which gives it character is, that you are waited upon by those whose kind attention and integrity of trade, renders your call agreeable, and your purchase perfectly satisfactory. Call and see. *Exchange Paper.*

DENTISTRY.—When anything is to be done to the teeth, a skilful and experienced operator should be consulted; and in this business we take great pleasure in recommending to our friends Dr. Hitchcock of this city. Dr. H. has been established in Court street for a number of years, where he has had, and is now enjoying, an extensive practice. His method of inserting artificial teeth has given great satisfaction—so much so that some who had teeth made in the ordinary way, have abandoned them, and adopted the trade on his better method. *N. E. Puritan.*

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We now have a steamer, once a week, from Liverpool to Boston or New York. We give a summary of the news by the last arrival:—

France.

The progress of revolution throughout Eu[rope] is marked rather by steadiness and determina[tion] than by precipitancy and rashness. As the m[ove]ment had its origin in France, so affairs seem [to] be there settling down earliest into order: a[nd] as is anticipated, the elections prove favorabl[e] the Lamartine, or moderate party, the spirit o[f] publicanism will get a fair trial in that cou[ntry]. The elections to the Assembly form almost the [ab]sorbing topic in French affairs; and althoug[h it] was not expected that the choice of the ele[ctors] would be made known in Paris till this mo[nth], sufficient has transpired to indicate the comple[xion] that body will assume. The votes give an im[mense] ing majority in Paris, in the following order: [1st,] Lamartine; 2d, Dupont de l'Eure; 3d, Gar[nier] Pages; 4th, Marrast; 5th, Marrast; 6th, M[arie]; 7th, Bethmont; 8th, Cormenin; 9th, Caussi[dière]; 10th, Beranger; 11th, Cremieux; 12th, Buc[hez]; 13th, Du Vivier; 14th, Carnot; 15th, Berge[r]; 16th, Moreau; 17th, Cavignac. M. Ledru R[ollin] has not been elected.

Next to the elections, the internal dissensio[ns in] the government excite attention. Another e[xplo]sion is reported to have taken place in the [coun]cil, in which, as usual, M. M. Lamartine and [Le]dru Rollin were in open conflict; the latter d[emand]ed the further postponement of the meeting o[f the] assembly, the former opposed it—the latter th[reat]ened a demonstration, the former treated the [me]nace with contempt. M. Ledru Rollin then de[clar]ed that he would have Paris covered with b[arri]cades. M. Lamartine declared that he set hi[s col]league at defiance—that the majority of the [gov]ernment were quite prepared for any measur[es of] that description, promoted by the minister o[f the] interior, and they would resort to effectual [meas]ures to defeat it. After this M. Ledru Rol[lin alt]ered his tone. The breach which separate[s the] moderates from the ultra democrats within [the] government widens every day, and it is now [said] that M. Ledru Rollin has spoken of giving [up] agitation and withdrawing from the governm[ent] to be followed of course by M. M. Louis B[lanc], Albert, and Flocon; M. Lamartine has repl[ied] this by assuring Ledru Rollin that if his re[signa]tion were seriously offered it would be imme[diate]ly accepted. The provisional government [con]tinues its most extraordinary system of arb[itrary] decrees, notwithstanding its first pledge th[at its] system of taxes should be imposed by the p[erma]nent government. In lieu of this unquestio[nably] obnoxious and mischievous impost, they hav[e im]posed a tax on the rent of apartments, &c., [and] so a tax of one per cent on all mortgage m[oney] whether on funds or on the land, either by [con]tract or waiting the judgment of the law co[urts]. Besides this serious income tax to be levied, [the] provisional government has also asked a decr[ee] finitely abolishing slavery in all the colon[ies and] possessions of the French Republic. The d[ecree is] to take effect two months after its publicati[on in] the colonies. An indemnity is to be grant[ed to] the slave owners, the amount and form of wh[ich is] to be fixed by the national assembly. All [traffic] in slaves is to be interdicted between propr[ietors] from the date of the publication of the decre[e; and] measures to be taken to prevent the introd[uction] of free laborers from Sengal, as at present [con]templated by England from the west coast [of Af]rica.

The railways in actual work throughout F[rance] have been appropriated by the State, and the [hold]ers of the stock are to be reimbursed in 5 [per cent] stock, valued at the average price of the l[ast six] months, the shares being apprised. Upon th[e same] principle the unfinished lines will no do[ubt be] seized upon also, but the terms of indemni[fication] will be different, owing to the unequal posi[tion of] the funds and property of the respective com[panies].

It would appear that the provisional gove[rnment] has come to the determination to disperse th[e] man bands of marauders who are hovering [on the] Rhenish frontiers; the alleged reason is th[at it is] to cause uneasiness to the German Stat[es and] to commute the republic in war with its neig[hbors]. As far as we can collect from the confu[sed ac]counts we receive of the elections thro[ughout] France, attended as they have been with th[e] wholesale bribery and corruption, and eve[ry vio]lence, we think the new assembly will be d[ecidedly] republican, but rather of a moderate than [ultra] character. Lamartine appears to ha[ve re]ceived the unanimous vote of all parties.

On Wednesday, Mr. Richard Rush, the [Minis]ter of the United States in Paris, waited [on] Lamartine, at the Hotel de Ville, and form[ally re]cognized the French Republic in the name [of the] American Union. The French army no[w num]bers 537,000 men, and has greatly increase[d since] the revolution. In the provinces great dis[order] prevails, and the schemes of the ultras t[o over]throw the government still caused apprehen[sion in] Paris. A plot to blow up the Hotel de Vi[lle] to make the republic more democratic th[an in]tended by the provisional government, has b[een de]tected, and a judicial inquiry is now in p[rogress] into the alleged conspiracy, which it is sai[d will] comprise some persons of high stations.

Spain.

In Spain matters seem fast progressing t[o] an outbreak. The utter absence of all c[onstitu]tional government must soon provoke the [people] to rebellion, however attached they may be [to the] present form of government. The advice[s from] Madrid indicate that the month will not ex[pire be]fore a serious outbreak. All business is at [a stand,] and the opinion is openly expressed in well [informed] quarters, that there will be a war to the [knife].

Prussia.

The accounts from Prussia are not of a ve[ry sat]isfactory character. The people have no [confi]dence in the King, and discontent prevailed [among] the citizens, and also among the army. [Sev]eral riots had occurred at Breslau and other [places,] and disturbances were anticipated at Colog[ne].

Germany.

The affairs of Germany were still in an [unset]tled condition, and insurrections had occu[rred in] several of the States of the confederation, [and it is] stated that republicanism is advocated [in many] places, but meets at present with but little [sympa]thy.

Austria.

The Austrian Government has honorably [and in] good faith accepted the revolution. It has [yield]ed and succumbed before an inevitable ne[cessity]. It is said that the Archduke Reiner is com[missioned] by the Emperor to effect a full and a[micable] settlement with the people of Lombardy. [It re]mains to be seen whether the latter will [p]continue nominally annexed to the Austr[ian Em]pire, but with free and independent instituti[ons, or] whether, in the attempt to separate altogeth[er, they] will be weak enough to run the risk of f[alling a] prey to the ambition of the King of Sardi[nia].

A GERMAN TOWN.

NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS, *March 29th*, 1[848.] This seems purely a German town, a[lthough] there are several artisans, merchants, lawy[ers and] doctors, who are Americans. The town is [...]ly, and is mostly under the influence of t[he Ger]man company, and has a sort of German no[tion] for mayor,—a very fine man. The site of [the town] is beautiful, on the west bank of the Gu[adalupe] and Comal rivers, at their junction. The b[anks at] this point are elevated, though the town a[nd the] valley properly,—and a beautiful ridge of [high] land runs along in the rear for miles, comm[anding] a scenery of the country, town and river. [And] there are already several out-of-town [residences] occupied by the upper ten. The Comal, c[ertainly one of] many the most beautiful little river in Tex[as, rises] about three miles above, and is augmented [by tribu]taries gushing through the bed, till its mo[uth] on reaching the Guadalupe is astonishing. [It is said to] be twenty feet wide, with a depth of five fe[et.] Messrs. Torrey are building flour, corn, a[nd saw] mills, on the margin of the river, close to th[e]

...affords a finer assortment of Bonnets than can be found at White's Bonnet Saloon. And one thing which gives it character is, that you are waited upon by those whose kind attention and integrity of trade, renders your call agreeable, and your purchase perfectly satisfactory. Call and see. *Exchange Paper.*

DENTISTRY.—When anything is to be done to the teeth, a skilful and experienced operator should be consulted; and in this business we take great pleasure in recommending to our friends Dr. Hitchcock of this city. Dr. H. has been established in Court street for a number of years, where he has had, and is now enjoying, an extensive practice. His method of inserting artificial teeth has given great satisfaction—so much so that some who had teeth made in the ordinary way, have abandoned them, and adopted those made on the better method. *N. E. Puritan.*

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

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The progress of revolution throughout Europe is marked rather by steadiness and determination, than by precipitancy and rashness. As the movement had its origin in France, so affairs seem to be there settling down earliest into order; and if, as is anticipated, the elections prove favorable to the Lamartine, or moderate party, the spirit of republicanism will get a fair trial in that country. The elections to the Assembly form almost the absorbing topic in French affairs; and although it was not expected that the choice of the electors would be made known in Paris till this morning, sufficient has transpired to indicate the complexion the body will assume. The votes give an imposing majority in Paris, in the following order: 1st, Lamartine; 2d, Dupont de l'Eure; 3d, Garnier Pages; 4th, [illegible]; 5th, Marrast; 6th, Marie; 7th, [illegible]; 8th, Cormenin; 9th, Caussidiere; 10th, Beranger; 11th, Cremieux; 12th, Bucher; 13th, Du Vivier; 14th, Carnot; 15th, Berger;—16th, Moreau; 17th, Cavaignac. M. Ledru Rollin has not been elected.

Next to the elections, the internal dissensions of the government excite attention. Another explosion is reported to have taken place on the 24th ult., in which, as usual, M. M. Lamartine and Ledru Rollin were in open conflict; the latter desiring the further postponement of the meeting of the Assembly, the former opposed it—the latter threatened a demonstration, the former treated the menace with contempt. M. Ledru Rollin then declared that he would have Paris covered with barricades. M. Lamartine declared that he set his courage at defiance—that the majority of the government were quite prepared for any measure of this description, proposed by the minister of the interior, and they would resort to effectual measures to defeat it. After this M. Ledru Rollin lowered his tone. The breach which separates the moderates from the ultra democrats within the government widens every day, and it is now said that M. Ledru Rollin has spoken of giving his resignation and withdrawing from the government, to be followed of course by M. M. Louis Blanc, Albert, and Flocon. M. Lamartine has replied to this by assuring Ledru Rollin that if his resignation were seriously offered it would be immediately accepted. The provisional government continues its most extraordinary system of arbitrary measures, notwithstanding its first pledge that no system of taxes should be imposed by the provisional government. In lieu of this unquestionably iniquitous and mischievous impost, they have imposed a tax on the rent of apartments, &c. and also a tax of one per cent on all mortgage moneys, whether on funds or on the land, either held in trust or waiting the judgment of the law courts.—Besides this serious increase of tax to be levied, the provisional government has also asked a decree abolishing slavery in all the colonies and possessions of the French Republic. The decree is to take effect two months after its publication in the colonies. An indemnity is to be granted to the slave owners, the amount and form of which is to be fixed by the national assembly. All traffic in slaves is to be interdicted between proprietors, from the date of the publication of the decree, and measures to be taken to prevent the introduction of free laborers from Sengal, as at present contemplated by England from the west coast of Africa.

The railways in actual work throughout France have been appropriated by the State, and the owners of the stock are to be reimbursed in 5 per ct. stock, valued at the average price of the last six months, the shares being appraised. Upon the same principle the unfinished lines will no doubt be seized upon also, but the terms of indemnification will be different, owing to the unequal position of the funds and property of the respective companies.

It would appear that the provisional government has come to the determination to disperse the German bands of marauders who are hovering on the Rhenish frontiers; the alleged reason is its liability to cause uneasiness to the German States, and to embroil the republic in war with its neighbors. So far as we can collect from the confused accounts we receive of the elections throughout France, attended as they have been with the most wholesale bribery and corruption, and even violence, we think the new assembly will be decidedly republican, but rather of a moderate than of an ultra character. Lamartine appears to have received the unanimous vote of all parties.

On Wednesday, Mr. Richard Rush, the Minister of the United States in Paris, waited on M. Lamartine, at the Hotel de Ville, and formally recognized the French Republic in the name of the American Union. The French army now comprises 557,000 men, and has greatly increased since the revolution. In the provinces great discontent prevails, and the schemes of the ultras to overthrow the government still caused apprehension in Paris. A plot to blow up the Hotel de Ville and to make the republic more democratic than meditated by the provisional government, has been detected, and a judicial inquiry is now in progress into the alleged conspiracy, which it is said will compromise some persons of high stations.

Spain.

In Spain matters seem fast progressing towards an outbreak. The utter absence of all constitutional government must soon provoke the people to rebellion, however attached they may be to their present form of government. The advices from Madrid indicate that the month will not expire before a serious outbreak. All business is at a stand, and the opinion is openly expressed in well informed quarters, that there will be a war to the knife.

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The accounts from Prussia are not of a very satisfactory character. The people have no confidence in the King, and discontent prevailed among the masses, and also among the army. Serious riots had occurred at Breslau and other places, and disturbances were anticipated at Cologne.

Germany.

The affairs of Germany were still in an unsettled condition, and insurrections had occurred in several of the States of the confederation. It is stated that republicanism is advocated in some places, but meets at present with but little sympathy.

Austria.

The Austrian Government has honorably and in good faith accepted the revolution. It has retreated and succumbed before an inevitable necessity. It is said that the Archduke Reiner is commissioned by the Emperor to effect a full and amicable settlement with the people of Lombardy. It remains to be seen whether the latter will prefer to be thus nominally annexed to the Austrian empire, with free and independent institutions, or whether, in the attempt to separate altogether, they will be weak enough to run the risk of falling a prey to the ambition of the King of Sardinia.

A GERMAN TOWN.

NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS, *March 25th, 1848.*

This seems purely a German town, although there are several artisans, merchants, lawyers and others, who are Americans. The town is settled by and is mainly under the influence of the German company, and has a sort of German nobleman at its head,—a very fine man. The site of the city is beautiful, on the west bank of the Guadalupe and Comal rivers, at their junction. The banks at this point are elevated, though the town is on the [illegible] property,—and a beautiful ridge of rolling land runs along in the rear for miles, commanding a view of the country, town and river, where there are already several out-of-town residences occupied by the upper ten. The Comal, called by many the most beautiful little river in Texas, rises about three miles above, and is augmented by tributaries gushing through the bed, till its magnitude on reaching the Guadalupe is astonishing. It must be twenty feet wide, with a depth of five feet. The Messrs. Torrey are building flour, corn, and saw mills, on the margin of the river, close to the town, and as they are the first in the field, will make a fortune by the operation—or, at any rate, add to that already made. It seems almost a pity, that the transparent, chrystal-like Comal should be turned to such "base use." The bed of the stream seems to be a sort of soap stone, very soft, while the banks below the surface are lime stone. The water is very hazy (as are all the rivers in this section); still, it seems perfectly healthy, and is estimated by the adjacent settlers, as superior. Fish, perch, cat, trout, and those of other names, are abundantly taken. The Guadalupe rises many miles above, supposed 300, near the head waters of the Rio Grande, in the mountains, and is a clear, handsome stream, but subject to great diminution and overflows. It is believed that it will be navigated with the assistance of slack-water in a few years, up to this point, at least for a portion of the year—the Comal, of itself, always supplying its quota. The town is so unlike any Texas made, that I had seen, that on first reaching the elevation from the river, which gives a full view, it appeared to me that I was out of my own country. There are the mud hovels, with thatched roofs, and earth floor—the little neat white plastered cottages, made of stone, also with the thatched roof made of long prairie grass,—the little buildings, with one room made of a sort of tiles, stuck into the earth close enough together to make the mud adhere, with which they are completely plastered. The doors are made of different materials, but mostly of suspended cloth of some kind. Windows they have none, except from a hole left in the side of the house. The German women usually sit out of doors, even to do their sewing. They do all the gardening, and often as much field work, as the men. I saw one woman, less than thirty-five years old, who was called from the spade,—where, with her two girls, she was hard at work,—with her peculiar style of *short dress,*—to entertain her husband and friends with a song, accompanying herself on the piano. If she has as much credit in the field as at the piano, her accomplishments are such as few of our American women can boast. Her's was a cottage of the better class, with a little window glass and an air of tidiness about it. Indeed, there is a prevailing neatness about the whole complexion of the town, and a few fine foreign-style dwellings. Almost every little hovel or cottage has a small patch of ground highly cultivated, fenced in with brush. It is wonderful how experience has taught these people to love and cherish their stinted lot of ground, where you can see them morning, noon and evening, carefully plucking every weed, and nursing with a mother's care the peeping vegetation, measuring with nice precision, that more matured, and calculating the few dimes that it will bring, when ready for market. How different the Texians! With them it is thought of "no account to raise garden stuff"—and very seldom do you find it in the country. With them it is "hog and hommony," with a rude log house, often entirely open to the winds and rain. I have staid at a "planter's," who had five hundred head of cattle in the yard and in sight, with probably three hundred ranging, whose house was made of logs badly spliced or dovetailed; any two being of sufficient distance apart to admit of easy ingress and egress all under fifteen years. The house was *divided into one room.* The cooking done out of doors. With fifty cows and calves, not a pound of butter or a spoonful of milk on the table. "Twas no account." This man, in our section, would be called worth $50,000. But 'tis their way—they like it, grow fat and yellow.

The German companies continue emigration from their country to this, as rapidly as possible; notwithstanding their pecuniary troubles which have caused great embarrassment, to all parties; there being now many protested bills. A short time back the whole "Grant" was threatened, but a recent law of the Legislature has given them two years longer to fulfil the contract of introducing the required number of emigrants, and has ratified the claims of the married emigrants to 640 acres each, and 320 to the unmarried. One half of this amount goes to the "German Emigration Company."

The religion of the Germans here is the Lutheran; so much so, that I am told there are scarcely a dozen Catholics in the place. The inhabitants are quiet, prudent and industrious, mostly, although there is some complaint by Americans of losing cattle, all of which is charged upon the Dutch.
Corr. of the N. Y. Jour. of Com.

WISCONSIN.

The people of Wisconsin, represented in Convention, have formed a Constitution of State Government, and this Constitution has been accepted by a vote of the people. On the petition of the Convention for the admission of the State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, a bill for such admission was reported in the House of Representatives, which after some days discussion, on Thursday last was passed in that House, and was sent to the Senate.

Serious questions arose, both in Congress and in the Wisconsin Convention, in reference to the extent which should be given to the new State, by the determination of the boundary between it and the adjoining territory of Minesota on the North West, extending from the Mississippi to Lake Superior. The whole of the late Territory of Wisconsin extending to the Lake of the Woods, and covered an area of 160,000 square miles. By the Act of Congress authorizing the people of Wisconsin to form a Constitution and State Government, passed in 1846, the limits of the proposed State were restricted to a little more than half this extent of territory, the Western boundary being fixed at the channel of the River St. Croix, which falls into the Mississippi a short distance below the falls of St. Anthony, and the River St. Peters. This boundary gives to the new State an area of about 50,000, which is greater than that of either of the great States of New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio.

This boundary has been objected to chiefly on account of the embarrassment and inconvenience which arises from dividing between distant jurisdictions the inhabitants who settle on the opposite borders of so narrow a river and form intimate relations with one another. For this reason a preference has been expressed for an inland boundary, east of the St. Croix, passing through a tract of land of little value, and not likely to be thickly settled, although it would curtail the dimensions of the State. This change was proposed by the first Convention for forming a constitution for Wisconsin, and it was strongly urged by a convention of citizens of St. Croix County in January last, in a petition presented to Congress. The County of St. Croix, had the change been made, would have remained to form the nucleus of a new Territory and future State. But the bill which has passed the House of Representatives adheres to the original line of the St. Croix. This gives to the State a territory of 350 miles in its extreme length and 200 miles in its greatest breadth. A large part of the land between the Wisconsin and Chippewa Rivers, and between the latter and the St. Croix, is represented as of very inferior quality, not fit for cultivation.—*Advertiser.*

THE END OF A VOLUNTEER.

About a year ago, in one of our public schools in this village, there was a kind hearted but ignorant lad about 19 years of age, by the name of Charles Oakley. Many a child will remember him, doubtless, with a sad interest. He had attended very regularly during the Winter,—had made fine progress, and become exceedingly interested in his studies. But in an evil hour he fell into the hands of a recruiting officer. One morning he came to the school and said to his teacher, that he had come to bid her "good bye." "But where are you going," said she; "I thought you had determined to continue in school through the Summer." "Well," said he, "I had; but I have had such a good offer now, that I must leave my books for the present. I have enlisted, and am going down to Boston to-morrow to join the Regiment. They pay *all my expenses,* and give me *seven dollars* a month, besides the *bounty money;* and then when I get to Boston, I shall *have nothing to do.*" "But you will have to sail immediately for Mexico, where you will be likely either to be killed, or die of the yellow fever." "Oh, no fear of that; they say there is not the least danger that our Regiment will be wanted, and after a few months we shall be released, with more money in our pockets than we could earn by hard work."

And poor Charles has been released! In a list of about 70 of the "New England's dead," we read the name of this poor victim. How little did this unsophisticated, simple hearted youth dream that he was throwing himself directly into the very jaws of death; that less than one short year of service would suffice to cut him off from life! But this is only *one instance,* out of thousands upon thousands, of like character.

"One to destroy is murder by the law,
And gibbets keep the lifted hand in awe;
To murder thousands takes a specious name,
War's glorious art, and gives immortal fame."
Springfield Republican.

GREAT HAIL STORM IN THE SEMINOLE COUNTRY—Destruction of Wild Fowl, &c.—Marcellus Duval, Esq. Seminole agent, arrived in this place, from the Seminole country, on Wednesday last. From him we learn that on the 26th of March last, the valley of the Canadian, about 150 miles west of this, was visited with one of the severest storms of hail that ever fell—the hail-stones being about the size of hen's eggs, and some even larger. Where Mr. Duval was, the hail stones were not so large, he being on a ridge; but on either side, on the river and in the prairie, the storm was terrific.

The wild geese and the brants, a species of the wild goose, appeared to be on the wing that day, migrating in great numbers from south to north, and were killed by hundreds with the hail, while flying. Thirty were counted in one place, lying dead, by some persons who passed the spot shortly after the storm. Some fell dead in the yard of a Seminole Chief named Micanopy, who picked them up, had them cooked, and ate them. He told the agent, afterwards, he thought the Great Spirit had sent them to the Indians, knowing they were getting scarce of provisions. Some of the Indians were afraid to eat them, supposing the destruction of so great a quantity of these birds portended some evil to their country. Others carried them home by horse loads.

The agent says that he never heard of anything of the like before in his life; and when he left, the Indians were still bringing in from the prairies, wild geese and brants by horse loads. Several of the Indian cabins were blown down and others unroofed by the storm, but fortunately no person was killed.—*Arkansas Herald.*

THE AMENDED INSOLVENT LAW.

The new Insolvent Law, which goes into operation on the 9th of June, provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Insolvency in each county, who is to exercise all the powers heretofore exercised by Judges of Probate and Masters in Chancery, in cases of Insolvency. Said Commissioners are to hold a Court of Insolvency in their respective counties, in the shire towns thereof, on the 1st Tuesday in every month and at such other times and places as they may appoint, at which Court the like proceedings are to be had as are now provided by law in relation to meetings held by Masters in Chancery. A schedule of creditors, heretofore required to be produced by the insolvent debtor at the first meeting of his creditors, is by this act required to be furnished to the Messenger within three days after the date of the warrant; and in addition to the publication now required, the messenger is directed to send a written notice to the creditors, of the time and place of the first meeting to be held. No insolvent debtor is to be discharged, who does not pay fifty per cent *unless a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their claims, shall assent to his discharge;* and no certificate of discharge to be granted until the third meeting of creditors, not at any time, except at a meeting of creditors.

The same fees are to be allowed as under the present law to Masters in Chancery, viz: For receiving the original petition and issuing his warrant, two dollars—and five dollars per day for every day he is employed in such duty, *to be apportioned among the several causes, if there shall be more than one in a day.* But if said fees shall exceed *fifteen hundred dollars* a year, then the surplus is to be paid into the State Treasury.

Two dollars per day are allowed for a clerk, to be apportioned as above, if more than one case in a day.

The fees for travel to be the same as now allowed by law to Justices of the Peace, in discharge of their official duties.

The law is not to affect any case of insolvency which has been commenced, or which may be commenced before the act shall take effect.
Salem Register.

Another important provision of this amended law is, that no discharge of an insolvent debtor, shall bear any claim for necessaries furnished to such debtor, or to his family, unless such claim shall have been proved against his estate.

Weekly Summary.

Our Flag on Popocatapetl.—The American flag has been unfurled to the breeze on the highest pinnacle of the North American continent, and the glorious stars and stripes have waved in triumphant folds over the eternal snows of the "smoking mountain." Six of the party which was reported a few days since as having failed to ascend Popocatapetl, remained in camp two or three days after the first unsuccessful effort, to await a more favorable day for the enterprise: they were soon gratified, and again made the attempt, which was entirely successful, and the party arrived at the highest peak, overlooking the great crater, without accident. Here the flag of the United States was raised at an elevation of more than three miles and a quarter above the level of the ocean, and the party enjoyed a prospect of unsurpassed magnificence and sublimity. Thus has the American flag waved not only over the Halls of the Montezumas, but over the highest point of the Land of the Aztecs.

Horrible.—The whaling ship James Maury, at New Bedford from Honolulu, Dec. 29th, brings an account of one of the most horrible occurrences in the annals of nautical suffering. The whale ship Frances Henrietta, Capt. Poole of Honolulu, fell in with, at sea, last May, lat. 42 N. long. 150 E. a Japanese junk, of 300 tons, dismasted, rudder gone, and otherwise injured in a typhoon seven months previous. The original number of the crew was seventeen, but when Capt. Poole discovered them they were reduced to four, and in a famishing condition. The crew had drawn lots for some time past as to who should be killed and eaten; the one upon whom the lot fell, if able, fighting for his life, and in some instances succeeded in killing one of the others, in which case the murdered man was first eaten. The survivors were shockingly scarred with dirk and knife wounds, as if their lives had been often attempted by their companions. Capt. Poole kept them on board his ship for thirty days, and then put them on board some fishing boats close in shore about lat. 40 N. They were exceedingly grateful, and manifested much emotion on leaving the whaler.

Dedication of the New Bowdoin School House.—This beautiful and ornamental building was dedicated to its appropriate uses on Monday forenoon. The exercises were commenced by singing, and then Sampson Reed, Esq., chairman of the Sub-Committee of the school, delivered an appropriate address, followed by Mayor Quincy, in his happiest manner. A dedication hymn (written for the late dedication of the primary schoolhouse in Sheafe street) was then sung; after which Theophilus Parsons, Esq., formerly a member of the School Committee, George B. Emerson, Esq., a present member, and Hon. Josiah Quincy, Senior, Ex-Mayor, addressed the young misses, members of the school who were present.

Murder of a Whole Family.—From the Bath Eastern Times we learn that a shocking tragedy occurred in the village of Edgecomb, Maine, on Friday last. A family named Pinkham consisting of a mother, a father and four children, two of them boys and two girls, were found all murdered in their own dwelling. It was the work of the father in a state of derangement. He had been a Millerite, and was a ship-carpenter worth about three or four thousand dollars. One account says that he and his wife having become tired of life, committed the dreadful act.

A Valuable Ring.—The widow of the late venerable John Quincy Adams, has presented to Dr. William A. Newell of Washington, a splendid ring, in token of her appreciation of his services to her illustrious husband. The ring is of massive gold, having a valuable cornelian for its signet. This gem turns upon a hinge, which, when raised discloses a small lock of the hair of the deceased, placed under glass, with the inscription, "J. Q. Adams, Feb. 23, 1848." A more intrinsically valuable keepsake could not have been bestowed upon Dr. Newell than such a memento of one whose fame is his country's history.

Fracas in Court.—In the Circuit Court in New York, Judge Hurlburt presiding, while Mr. White, counsel for plaintiff was summing up in an important case, Mr. Bowman, defendant's counsel, gave him the lie direct, and stuck to it. Mr. White instantly seized two large law books and threw them at Mr. Bowman, one of which struck him in the face and cut him. The Judge immediately notified the two lawyers that they must consider themselves in custody for contempt of court, and after reading them a severe but dignified lecture on their conduct, fined them one hundred dollars each.

N. P. Trist.—This gentleman left New Orleans, May 5d, for his brother's plantation, near New River. The Delta says he will remain there a few days and then proceed to his family, in Albemarle county, Virginia, where he will rest from the fatigues and cares incident to the very trying career he has led in Mexico for the last twelve months. It is the intention of Mr. Trist, when he is quietly settled down in the mountains of Virginia, to prepare an address to the people of the United States, in which he will defend his course in Mexico.

A Tin Mine.—We learn from the Baltimore Patriot that a large bed of metallic ore said to contain a large per centage of tin, has been discovered in the lot of Mr. Wm. Merryman, in Baltimore county, about twenty-three miles from the city, upon the Bushelon run, a tributary to the Western prong of the Gunpowder River.

Manufactures.—There are 23,503,000 spindles in the world, of which 2,500,000 are in the United States, and 17,500,000 in Great Britain.

Monarchy in Mexico.—The National Intelligencer of Wednesday morning says that "letters from Yucatan, to the 11th of April, state that the Indians have elected a king, under the name of Tutulaxin, which was the name of their king or chief before the conquest of the Spaniards. He was crowned in the ruins of Chichen Itza on the 9th of April." It is well enough, perhaps, for Indians and other barbarians to have their kings; but modern civilization is fast dispensing the article as superfluous.

Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others.—The whole amount in this Institution is $754,101.93. In addition to the usual dividend of two per cent. for the last six months, an extra dividend of twenty per cent., or four per cent. on the last five years' business was declared. This Institution has been highly beneficial to seamen and others of small means. It enables them profitably to invest small sums, which they may have at their command in times of sickness or distress.

Murder of Lt. Gough.—Capt. Foster of the Georgia battalion met Lt. Gough of the Pennsylvania regiment, in the streets of Perote, and without the least provocation stabbed him in four places. Lt. G. lingered a few hours in great agony when he expired. Capt. Foster was removed to Puebla for trial.

From Yucatan.—The Indian Chief Jacinto Pat had entered into negotiations with the government, but was charged with duplicity. Other chiefs were still desolating the country. The 13th of April the Yucatecos and three hundred Indians had an engagement, in which the former were victorious. A third of the Indians were killed. Belize was in great alarm, fearing an attack. Guatemala is reported tranquil.

Wisconsin.—This new State comes into the Union thoroughly Democratic in politics. The election of State officers under the new constitution has resulted in the complete success of the Democratic party. Nelson Dewey is chosen Governor by a majority of 4000 over Mr. Tweedy (now Delegate in Congress) his Whig opponent.

Quite a Difference.—Six years ago, says the Bangor Courier, potatoes were selling at twenty-five cents per bushel, and it took six bushels at that price to pay for a bushel of corn. Now a bushel of corn will not pay for a bushel of potatoes.

The Returning Generals.—Generals Cushing, Pillow and Towson have arrived at New Orleans. General Scott sailed on the 30th in the St. Petersburg for New York.

Ecclesiastical Record.

ORDINATION.—Mr. Ira M. Preston was ordained at Marietta, by the Marietta Consociation, May 4. Services as follows:—

Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. G. V. Fry of Centre; introductory prayer, by Rev. L. C. Ford of Hockingport; sermon, by Rev. W. Wakefield of McConnelsville, text, Rom. 1: 16—"I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ"; ordaining prayer, by Rev. W. A. Smith of Belpre; charge to the candidate, by Rev. F. Bartlett, agent of the Am. Board for Southern Ohio; right hand of fellowship, by Rev. T. Wickes of Marietta; benediction, by the candidate.

Mr. Preston is a recent graduate of Marietta College, has just finished his studies at Lane Seminary, and is expecting to embark early in the Summer, in company with several other missionaries, who go to the Gaboon mission, West Africa, under the patronage of the A. B. C. F. M.

☞ Rev. George C. Partridge late of Brookfield, has received and accepted an invitation to settle with the Second Congregational Society in Greenfield, Mass. The installation was to take place yesterday (Thursday.)

Marriages.

In this city, Mr. George Workinger to Miss Mary Ann Tewell.
Mr. Calvin Gleason of Roxbury, to Mrs. Sarah Osgood of Boston.
11th inst., Mr. John Lewis to Miss Helen Elizabeth Hall.
9th inst., by the Rev. Alex. Blaikie, Mr. William Morris to Miss Eliza McNeal.
14th inst., at the Old South Church, by Rev. Mr. Blagden, Mr. Charles F. Gilman of Waterville, Me., to Miss Abby Laura, daughter of the late Capt. Gilman Hook of Boston.
12th inst., by Rev. Mr. Barrard, Mr. Benjamin Dunham to Miss Mary H. Dunham.
In Milton, on Sabbath morning the 14th inst., by Rev. S. W. Cozzens, Mr. William H. Balkam to Miss Susan S. Stewart, both of Milton; also, on the evening of the same day, Mr. Henry M. Thayer of Randolph, to Miss Lucy A. Holmes of Milton.
In Salem, 11th inst., Mr. Lucius B. Morse to Miss Eliza A. Gould.
In Danvers 1st inst., Mr. Nath'l W. Carlton of D., to Miss Lucy D. Jackson of Rowley.
In Charlestown, 11th inst., Arthur W. Austin, Esq., to Eliza Marin, daughter of Paul Willard, Esq., all of C.
In South Weymouth on [illegible], by Rev. W. Lewis, Mr. Stephen D. Randall to Miss Harriet L. White, all of Weymouth.
In Middleboro', 28th inst., by Rev. J. A. Bragg, Mr. Ross Foster, Jr. of Bridgewater, to Miss Abigail P. Kingsbury of Taunton; Mr. F. Thompson Washburn to Miss Hannah Southworth, both of Taunton.
In Jenison, Mr. Adam Moll to Aunt Lottie of Freeman. Their entire weight is said to be 390 pounds—the groom's weighing 400 and the lady 300, the [illegible].
In Washington city, 9th inst., Capt. E. D. Townsend, U. S. Army, to Ann Overing, daughter of the late Col. Wainwright.
In St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday evening, 4th inst., at St. George's Church, by Rev. E. C. Hutchinson, Mr. J. G. Ward of Boston, to Miss Anna J. Spalding, daughter of the late Dr. A. Spalding of St. L.

Deaths.

In this city, Mrs. Catharine S. Mardas, wife of Mr. Henry Lewis, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H., 31 years 5 mos. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. William White, 53.
[illegible], Miss Eunice Callender, 81.
12th inst., John W. Williams, 37.
In Charlestown, Friday morning, Mrs. Ann A. Harris, 41.
In Dorchester, 12th inst., Mr. John Nightingale, 80.
In Danvers, Mr. Andrew Earl, formerly of Salem, 61.
In Newbury, 13th inst., Mr. Parker Jaques, 84, a revolutionary patriot.
In Newnham, Lower Falls, 12th inst., Benj. Stark, Esq., 85.
In Cohasset, Mrs. Susan Flint, relict of Rev. Jacob Flint.
In Groton, 12th inst., Mrs. Lucy Lockwood, 81, widow of the late Lieut. Amherst Lockwood; 5th inst., Mrs. Martha Maria, wife of Charles H. Pierce, 27.
In Westboro, 7th inst., Mrs. Ann A. N., wife of Fred. [illegible] and daughter of Rev. S. S. Nelson of Attleboro', 28.
In Beverly, 4th inst., Mrs. Mary N. Goodwin, daughter of [illegible] and Hannah Warner, 25 years and 6 months.—[illegible] Christian Mirror please copy.
In Greenfield, Mass., on Tuesday night, May 9th, Mrs. Mary Severance, wife of Mr. Horace Severance, 31. The Christian's hope was hers.
In Tewksbury, 15th inst., Mr. John Kes, formerly of Boston, 50.
In Cambridge, Mass., 9th inst., after an illness of 28 weeks, Joel B. Look, 33, a member of the Massachusetts Health Insurance Company.
In Amherstburgh, 24 inst., Mrs. Mary Ann Easton, 41, daughter of Josiah Eaton.
In Athol, [illegible], Dr. Royal Humphrey, 86.
In Franklin, Me., 5th inst., Arel Whitman, formerly of Bridgewater, Mass., 91 years and 10 months.
In Somerset, Vt., 3d inst., Mrs. Mary Sargent, 99, widow of the late Lieut. Sergeant Esq., of Putney, Vt., mother to the present sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives of the United States, and formerly of Leominster, Mass.

Obituaries.

AGNES CHAPIN.

In Tolland, Conn., Mrs. Agnes, daughter of Mr. Bliss Chapin, 31.

This afflictive event has sent sadness to many hearts. Possessed of a strong discriminating mind, well cultivated and richly stored with useful knowledge, generous, amiable and cheerful, and blessed with conversational talents in an unusual degree, her presence, ... was desired by persons of every age. Her views of the Bible were strictly evangelical. Some five years since she was led to seek in earnest the salvation of her soul and soon after indulged a hope in the Savior.

She highly valued the Sabbath and the institutions of religion, and so far as her delicate state of health would allow, she was constant in her attendance on the instituted means of grace. She maintained the habit of secret prayer, and gave her decided testimony to the importance, necessity and reality of a personal interest in Christ as the only foundation on which the soul of guilty man can rest in the trying hour. Her last illness was short, and her removal unexpected to her large circle of friends. She seemed to have a presentiment that it was her last sickness, but her mind seemed to be wholly turned to Jesus as the way, the truth and the life. A few hours before her departure she said to an intimate friend, "Do not put off the great work of preparation for death till you come to such a place as this."

There was no excitement, no high raised joyous feeling; but calm resignation that her end had come, she was not terrified at the approach of the grim messenger, but in that time of her greatest need she had grace given her, to enter the dark valley with composure, trustfully leaning on the arm of Jesus and committing the departing soul into the hands of the blessed Redeemer, with the language of the dying martyr on her lips, "Lord Jesus receive my spirit." Surviving relatives and friends surely may entertain the hope that now, freed from the sins and sorrows which so much afflict and distress the way pilgrims here, she has joined her dear brother and sister—recently departed—whom she tenderly loved, in that better land where none of its inhabitants say "I am sick."

"There on a green and flowry mount,
Their weary souls do sit,
And with transporting joy recount
The labors of their feet."

SABINA STEVENS.

Miss Sabina Stevens, who for nearly twenty years, was a much esteemed assistant missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. among the Ottawa Indians on the Maumee river, Ohio, at Mackinaw, and among the Ojibwas, northwest of Lake Superior, died at the residence of her brother, Rev. J. D. Stevens, at Willow Springs, Wisconsin, 19th of April. Impaired health compelled her about three years ago to retire from her missionary labors. She was quiet, humble, laborious and self-denying, and devoted to her missionary work. Her end was eminently peaceful. She died saying, "My only ground of acceptance with God is the righteousness of the Lord Jesus Christ. He is all and in all."

LORNA SHEDD.

In Franklin, Vt., on the 27th of February, Mrs. Lorna Shedd, 41 years and 7 months, wife of Zachariah Shedd, Jr. Mrs. S. was open hearted and kind in her intercourse with all, and for twenty years she was a consistent and valuable member of the Congregational Church in Franklin. Sound in the faith, and ever mindful of the covenant with the Church to which she belonged, she was truly loved by all her christian friends, who with her bereaved companion, weeping children and other kindred, deeply deplore their loss. Her sufferings, during her last sickness (a disease of the heart,) were endured with christian patience and meekness, attended with the usual consolations of a well ground ed hope in Christ.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Those subscribers who are still in arrears are reminded that opportunities will be presented at the approaching anniversaries, to make remittances to this Office.
Recorder Office, May 19, 1848.

☞ We frequently have papers returned by subscribers requesting discontinuance without giving their Post Office address, or paying for their paper. *We can take no notice of such requests.* A paper returned should have the name of the Post Office from which it came distinctly written on it, its postage paid, and all arrears settled.

☞ The annual meeting of the N. E. MORAL REFORM SOCIETY will be held on *Wednesday, May 31.* Meeting for business at 10 A. M. Public meeting at 3 P. M., in Park street Church Vestry. Report, and addresses from several clergymen.

☞ The Twentieth Anniversary of the BOSTON SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY will be held in the Central Church on *Wednesday, May 31,* at 10 o'clock A. M. Business meeting for the choice of officers, &c., on *Monday, May 29,* at 4 o'clock P. M. at the upper Lecture Room of the Central Church, Winter street.

☞ The Thirty Fourth Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY will be holden on *Monday the 29th inst.,* at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Tract House, 28 Cornhill to hear the Annual Report of the Treasurer and elect officers for the ensuing year.

The Society will celebrate its Anniversary at the Tremont Temple on *Wednesday evening, 31st inst.,* at half past 7 o'clock, when extracts from the Annual Report will be read and addresses made.
SETH BLISS, Cor. Secretary.
Boston, May 5, 1848.

☞ The AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, will hold its Twentieth anniversary, on *Monday, 29th inst.,* at 4 P. M., in the Winter street Church. The Rev. ORVILLE DEWEY, D. D. is expected to deliver the annual address. Meeting for business, same place, P. M.
GEO. C. BECKWITH, Cor. Sec.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—At the above mentioned meeting for business, the charter granted to the Society by the Legislature of this State at its recent session, will be submitted for adoption, if deemed expedient.
SAMUEL GREELE, one of the corporators mentioned in said charter.
Boston, May 17, 1848.

THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Thirty-second annual meeting of the American Education Society will be held in Hall No. 2 of the Tremont Temple, Boston, on *Monday, May 29, 1848,* at half past 3 o'clock P. M.

A public meeting will be held in the evening, at half past 7 o'clock, in the Tremont Temple, when extracts from the Report of the Directors will be read and addresses made.
S. H. RIDDEL, Secretary.

WORCESTER COUNTY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Treasurer has received contributions and donations:

From Rev. Mr. Sanford's Society, Boylston	$23 00
First Cong. Society Lancaster by Rev. Mr. Packard	37 00
Cong. So. Westminster to make Rev. S. S. Smith life member	5 00
Cong. So. Leominster to make Rev. W. B. Stone life member	5 00
Dr. D. Parker of Gardner to make Rev. J. L. Fame life member	5 00
Mr. Bancroft of Gardner to make Mrs. Caroline A. Bancroft life member	5 00
Rev. L. Davis of Ashburnham life member	5 00
Wor. North Bible So. B. Hawes, Treasurer, by Rev. Mr. Smith's So. Westminster, of which $30 is to make Dea. John Murdock, life member of Am. Bible So.—for slaves	37 25
by Rev. Mr. Marvin's So. Winchendon for slave fund	32 75
by Rev. Mr. Chapman's So. Athol, for slave fund	12 50
by Unitarian Society Hubbardston	10 24
From Cong. So. Princeton, by Rev. Mr. Goldsmith	3 41
Bible Society in First Cong. So. Leicester,—D. Washburn, Treasurer	16 77
Same for Bible	30 00
Second Parish Worcester, C. A. Hamilton, Esq.	33 31
Samuel B. Scott and Mrs. Almira C. Scott, of Worcester, life members	10 00
Brookfield Association Bible Society, W. Hyde, Esq., Treasurer, Collected in North Brookfield	9 02
in West Brookfield	10 00
Harmony Association, by W. C. Capen, Esq., Treasurer, Collected in Rev. Mr. Orcutt's Society Lancaster(?)	30 00
Worcester, May 10, 1848.	$400 46

The Markets.

Home Produce Market.
Reported for the Boston Path-Finder.

PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump, lb.	18 a 20	Lard	8 a 8½
Butter, tub	[illegible]	Lard, Western keg	8 a 8½
Cheese, new milk, lb.	8 a 9	Veal	[illegible]
Eggs, doz.	14	Pork, whole	[illegible]
Beef, fresh, lb.	[illegible]	Mutton	[illegible]
Beef, salted	[illegible]	Chickens	[illegible]
Beef, smoked	[illegible]	Turkeys	[illegible]
Hogs, whole	[illegible]	Geese	[illegible]
Pork, fresh	[illegible]	Rabbits, pair	[illegible]
Pork, salt	[illegible]	Ducks, pair	[illegible]
Hams, Boston	[illegible]	Quail, doz.	[illegible]
Hams, Western	[illegible]	Partridge, pair	[illegible]

FISH.

Codfish, lb.	[illegible]	Eels	[illegible]
Haddock	[illegible]	Pickerel	[illegible]
Lobster	[illegible]	Tongues and Sounds	[illegible]

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, bushel	[illegible]	Cranberries	[illegible]
Potatoes, sweet	[illegible]	Squash, lb.	[illegible]
Turnips, Russia	[illegible]	Onions, bushel	[illegible]
Turnips, white	[illegible]	Beets	[illegible]

FRUIT.

Apples, dried, lb.	[illegible]	Oranges, doz.	[illegible]
Apples, barrel	[illegible]	Lemons	[illegible]
Walnuts	[illegible]	Figs, lb.	[illegible]

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MAY 11, 1848.

At Market 450 Beef Cattle, 300 Sheep and 2000 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—Owing to the storm there will probably be a little falling off in prices. Sales at 6.50 a 6.75, $7 and 7.25.
Working Oxen—No sales.
Cows and Calves—No sales.
Sheep—Sales of sheared at 1.50 a 1.75; unsheared $3 a $4. A few extra sold at $7 each.
Swine—Sales at retail at 4¼ a 5¼c; at wholesale 4¼ a 5½c per lb.

BOSTON MARKET.—MAY 17.

FLOUR—Genesee good common brands 6.75.
GRAIN—Yellow flat Corn 56 a 57, and white 50 a 54 per bushel. Rye 64c per bushel.

New Ipswich Academy.

THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution will commence on *Wednesday, May 24th* and continue eleven weeks. EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Principal.
New Ipswich, May 3, 1848. 2w. *May 12.*

Warren Academy.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, May 29th, and continue eleven weeks. Pupils from abroad can be accommodated at the boarding house near the Academy. Tuition $4.00 per quarter.
Woburn, May 12. 2w. ABNER RICE.

Day's Academy, Wrentham Centre, Mass.

THE Summer Term will commence *June the 5th.* Catalogues of the Institution will be sent to those desiring information.
May 12. 3w. L. ALLEN KINGSBURY.

Dummer Academy.

THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution will commence on *Thursday, May 11th,* to continue 12 weeks. Tuition $5. Students are taught in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, German and English languages, and the Mathematics. They can board in the family of the Principal, Rev. Henry Durant, where careful attention will be paid to their habits and morals. The price of board is from 2 to $3 per week.

The Academy is pleasantly situated in Byfield, about four miles south of Newburyport, and about the same distance from the Eastern Railroad depot, in Rowley.
By order of the Trustees,
LEONARD WITHINGTON, President.
April 21. 5w.

To Teachers.

FOR SALE, a large Female Seminary built of brick in modern style in the most substantial manner, with School Fixtures, situated in a large and delightful village in the State of New York, is now and has been for years in a flourishing condition, having a large home patronage of day scholars, with a full complement of boarders, from at least five different States. The above is every way a most desirable location for any one desirous of making an investment in the above business as can be shown.

For further information, inquire at this Office.
tf ap. 14.

Valuable Theological Works.

KITTO'S BIBLICAL CYCLOPEDIA. James's Earnest Ministry. Pulpit Eloquence. Knapp's Theology. Preacher and Pastor. Pulpit Cyclopedia. Preachers' Manual. Horne's Introduction. Bush's Illustrations of Scripture. Crudens' Concordance. Alexander on Isaiah. Hopkins' Evidences of Christianity and Miscellanies. Leighton's Works. South's Sermons. Bloomfield's Greek Testament. Index Rerum. Neander. Barrows's Works. Coleman's Primitive Church and Christian Antiquities. Barnes on Slavery. Landis on the Resurrection. Ferson's Works. Dr. Baird's Italy and the Waldenses. Chalmers' Posthumous Works. Barnes on Isaiah, cheap edition. Bacon's Lives of the Apostles. Ranke's History of the Popes. Nettleton's Life and Remains. History of the Religious denominations in the United States.

For sale by B. PERKINS & CO., 100 Washington street. *May 19.*

Agents, Agents.

EXPERIENCED agents wanted to sell a new and very interesting work on India. It is illustrated by numerous engravings from drawings taken on the spot by the author, who has traveled extensively among the various races of people inhabiting that portion of Asia for the purpose of collecting information, respecting their peculiar manners, habits, and superstitions. Letters post paid addressed to
CALEB WRIGHT, Boston.
March 10. 3m.

DICKINSON PRINTING OFFICE.

DANRELL & MOORE have removed to No. 26 Washington street and are prepared to do Book, Job and Card printing, in the usual style of their office. Under their recent misfortunes, they solicit the patronage of the friends of their establishment. *March 31.*

Desirable Rooms to Let.

ROOMS for single Gentlemen furnished or unfurnished with or without breakfast in a private religious family centrally located.
Enquire at this office. 3t.—* *May 12.*

New Books.

THE Power of the Pulpit by Rev. Dr. Spring, with a Portrait.
The Pulpit Orators of France and Switzerland, by Rev. Robert Turnbull.
Religion teaching by Example, by R. W. Dickinson.
Sermons on Important Subjects, by Rev. J. M'Laurin.
The Life of Rowland Hill, by Rev. E. Sidney.
The French Revolution of 1848, with Illustrations.
Rev. John Marsh's collection of Temperance Anecdotes.
The Convent, by the author of the School Girl in France.
Just published and for sale by BENJAMIN PERKINS & CO., 100 Washington street. *May 19.*

The Light and the Dark Path,

OR the history of Mary Leata and Eliza Bruce. With twenty-four engravings.

The numerous readers of "The Two Ways and the Two Ends" (a book belonging to the American Sunday School Union's Catalogue) will need no other inducement to purchase "The Light and the Dark Path" than this, that the latter is designed to answer the same purpose for the instruction of Girls, that the former is intended to accomplish for Boys. Price 32 cents, in extra binding 35 cents.

Just from the Society's press and for sale at 9 Cornhill.
WM. B. TAPPAN, Agent.

*** "The Two Ways and the Two Ends" have been purchased in quantities by the benevolent for distribution. A full supply of this new book will always be on hand; and christian philanthropists are invited to call and examine it, for the same purpose.

MASSACHUSETTS S. S. SOCIETY,
13 CORNHILL.
NEW BOOKS.

I AM GLAD OF IT, or wicked rejoicing in other's calamities.—36 pp. 18mo., morocco backs, price 9 cents.
Fanny's Trials.—54 pp. 18mo., morocco backs, price 12 cents.
Changing Leaves, or The Autumnal Wreath.—72 pp. 18mo., morocco backs, price 14 cents.
The Flickering Light, or History of the Nestorians.—72 pp. 18mo., morocco backs, price 14 cents.
Evenings among the Stars.—35 pp. 18mo., morocco backs, price 16 cents.
The Sister's Wreath.—90 pp. 18mo., morocco backs, price 16 cents.
May 19. C. C. DEAN, Treasurer.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ADAMS'S NEW ARITHMETIC,
REVISED EDITION.

THE Publishers give notice that this valuable School Book is now in the market. The work has undergone a thorough revision. It contains the characteristics of the former edition, in a greatly improved form, with such corrections and additions as the wants of the times demand.

Adams's New Arithmetic is almost the only work on Arithmetic used in extensive sections of New England. It has been adapted to the currency of, and re-published, in Canada. It has also been translated and re-published in Greece. It is used in every part of the United States; and in the State of New York is the Text Book in ninety three of the one hundred and fifty five Academies which reported to the Regents of the University in 1847. Notwithstanding the multiplication of Arithmetics, made up many of them, of the material of Adams's New Arithmetic, the work has steadily increased in the public favor and demand.

Teachers, Superintendents and Committees are respectfully invited to examine the revised edition, every facility for which will be furnished by the Publishers,
Phillips & Sampson, 110 Washington street, Boston,
J. W. Prentiss & Co., Keene, N. H.
6w *April 21.*

President Hopkins' Works.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS AND DISCOURSES, by Mark Hopkins, D. D. President of Williams College.

"Not the personal friends only of the author but all the lovers of chaste and elegant literature, of sound philosophy and of christian doctrine, will rejoice in the appearance of these miscellanies in this tasteful and permanent form."

Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, before the Lowell Institute, by Mark Hopkins, D. D., President of Williams College.

"The ripest fruits of one of the most vigorous and cultivated minds of the age are here presented for the gratification and the instruction of the world. Calm, clear and convincing in argument, beautiful in illustration, and powerful in appeal, these lectures will be read as a masterly and most useful work by which the christian system is successfully defended."

Published by T. R. MARVIN, 24 Congress street, and for sale by the Booksellers generally. *May 5.*

TO CLERGYMEN.
CROCKER & BREWSTER,
47 WASHINGTON STREET,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Clergymen and others visiting the city during Anniversary Week, to their very extensive assortment of Books in the various departments of literature.

Particularly their stock of Theological Works which it will be their aim to offer on as liberal terms, for cash or credit, as can be had at any other store in the city.

C. & B. have issued the first two volumes of Neander's General History of the Christian Religion and Church, translated from the second and improved edition, by Joseph Torrey, Prof. of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, in the University of Vermont. The following from the New York Evangelist, is one of many excellent notices of the work.

"We announce the issue of this great and important work with great satisfaction. It has long been looked for, and is expected to supply a place in our theological literature, which has been painfully deficient. The general character of the work, and the great ability and accuracy which it has the reputation of possessing, will secure it universal favor, as the most complete and trustworthy work on Church History now to be obtained. The scholarly taste and ability shown in the translation are highly creditable."

[illegible] Family Bible, 6 volumes royal 8vo.
Townsend's Arrangement of the Bible, 2 vols. 8vo.
Emmons's Complete Works, 6 vols. 8vo., with a Likeness.
Barnes's Notes on the Prophecy of Isaiah, 3 vols.
Butterworth's Concordance to the Holy Scriptures.
Robinson's Biblical Researches in Palestine, 3 vols. 8vo.
Robinson's Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible.
Robinson's Gesenius' Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old and New Testament.
Robinson's Harmony of the Gospels in Greek.
Robinson's do. do. in English.
Wilson on the Evidences of Christianity, 2 vols.
Watts's Psalms and Hymns, with 476 Select Hymns, from various authors, various sizes and bindings.
Memoir of the Life of Jeremiah Evarts, Esq., late Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, by E. C. Tracy.
D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation, 4 vols. and 1 vol.
Fuller's Works, 3 vols.
Whately on the Christian Doctrines.
Stearns on Infant Church Membership.
Edwards' Works, 4 vols.
Horne's Introduction, 2 vols.
Stuart on the Apocalypse, 2 vols.
Calvin's Institutes, 2 vols.
Charnocke on Divine Attributes, 2 vols.
Mackintosh's History of the Ethics.
Winslow's Young Man's Aid to Knowledge, etc. etc.
Winslow's Are You a Christian? or Aids to Self Examination.
Abbott's (Rev. Jacob) Young Christian, Corner Stone, Way to do Good, Henry Head, McDonner, Caleb in Town, Caleb in the Country, and Hoyle Code of Morals.
Abbott's (Rev. J. S. C.) Mother at Home, Child at Home, Path of Peace, School Boy, School Girl and Christian Duty.
Andrews and Stoddard's Series of Latin School Books.
The New Testament, with brief explanatory notes, by Rev. Jacob and John S. C. Abbott, 1 vol. 12mo.
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols.
Dwight's Theology, 4 vols.
Princeton Theological Essays.
Knapp's Christian Theology.
Pulpit Cyclopædia.
McIlvaine's Lectures, Letters, Lectures and Sermons.
South's Sermons, 4 vols.
Kitto's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature, 2 vols.
Burder's Notes on the New Testament, 2 vols.
Webster's Dictionary, Pictorial, unabridged.
Pascal's Thoughts, 2 vols.
Stephens's Sandwich Islands.
Tracy's History of the American Board.
Neander's Life of Christ.
Morell's History of Modern Philosophy.
Alexander on Isaiah, 2 vols.
Hengstenberg's Christology, 2 vols.
Martin Kingdom, 2 vols.
[illegible] Christian Nurture.
Memoir of Mrs. Van Lennep.
Memoir of Mrs. Webster.
Power of the Pulpit, by Gardiner Spring.
Earnest Ministry, by James.
Pulpit Orators of France and Switzerland.
D'Aubigne's Germany, England and Scotland.
Bentley's Sacred Melodies.
Preacher's Manual.
Cottage Bible, 2 vols. *May 19.*

THE GREAT COMMISSION.
A PRIZE ESSAY.

THE Great Commission, or the Christian Church constituted and charged to convey the gospel to the world. By the Rev. John Harris, D. D., author of "Mammon," "Great Teacher," &c., with an introductory Essay, by Rev. William R. Williams, D. D. of New York. 12mo. cloth. 534 pp.

Opinions of the Press.

Zion's Herald.—Its style is remarkably chaste and elegant. Its arguments clearly and deeply evangelical, its argumentation conclusive. Preachers, especially should read it. They will reach their strength over its noble pages.

N. Y. Evangelist.—This is not the first prize essay by the same author. Those who have read the Great Teacher and Mammon need no other recommendation to this.

Christian Observer.—We recommend this work to the friends of missions of all denominations would be but faint praise; the author deserves and will undoubtedly receive the credit of having applied a new lever to that great moral machine, which by the blessing of God is destined to evangelize the world.

Mercantile Journal.—It depicts in a forcible manner the blessings which attend missionary efforts, and examines at length the objections which have been urged against the establishment of missions.

N. E. Puritan.—We hope, that the volume will be attentively and prayerfully read by the whole church, which are clothed with the "Great Commission," to evangelize the world, and that they will be moved to an immediate discharge of its high and momentous obligations.

Salem Register.—The volume is published in a style worthy of its intrinsic ability.

Boston Recorder.—All the several productions of Dr. Harris—all of them of great value, that now before us is destined probably to exert the most powerful influence in forming the religious and missionary character of coming generations. But the vast fund of argument and instruction comprised in these pages will excite the admiration, and inspire the gratitude of thousands in our own land as well as in Europe. Every clergyman and pious and reflecting layman ought to possess the volume, and make it familiar by repeated perusal.

The Day Spring.—His plan is original and comprehensive. In filling it up the author has interwoven facts with rich and glowing illustrations, and with trains of thought that are sometimes almost resistless in their appeals to the conscience. The work is not more distinguished for its arguments and its genius than for the spirit of deep and fervent piety that pervades it.

Published and sold by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washington street. *May 19.*

To Let.
PAYMENT RECEIVED IN BOARD.

A BRICK tenement three stories high, two rooms on a floor, a large yard, wood-house and other conveniences, rent $150, no taxes, payment received in board, and the surplus paid weekly. Inquire at this office.
May 19.

A Boy on a Farm.

WANTED, for a boy fourteen years of age a place to work for two or three years on a farm, not exceeding fifty miles from Boston. Apply at this office.
2w* *May 12.*

Just Published.

A MEMOIR of Mary H. Sumner by the Rev. John Le Bosquet. The subject of this memoir was a young lady of rare talents and piety, who had been a South Hadley scholar, and who triumphed over death at Hill, N. H., May 10th, 1847, aged 28 years.
For sale by T. P. FARRINGTON, No. 14 North Russell street. 2wis—* *May 5.*

Rooms in Cambridgeport.

A PARLOR and Chamber, or Chamber alone, to let in a pleasant location in Cambridgeport, not far from City Hall, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with or without board. Address, Locke, box No. 5, Boston Post Office. 3tis *May 12.*

Boarders Wanted.

ONE, or two Gentlemen and their wives can have pleasant Rooms and board, or single Gentlemen, at 9 La Grange Place. 3w. *May 19.*

ABEL BAKER

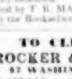
WOULD inform his friends, customers and the public generally, that he is now constantly receiving from a manufactory in an adjoining town, Gentlemen's Boots Shoes and Pumps of all sizes, upon his highly approved style, at the lowest prices. Their patronage is respectfully solicited, at No. 1 Water street. *May 19.*

Removal.
LYON & POWERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

HAVE removed from their old stand, No. 52 Court street, to the more central and commodious store, No. 50 Washington street, (third door south of State.)
GEORGE LYON. A. H. POWERS.
1y *May 29.*

Musical Card.
THOMAS BRICHER,

(Organist at Bowdoin Square Church,)
Composer, and Teacher of the Piano Forte and Singing. Office under the Church. Entrance from Chardon St.
Lessons given at the residences of pupils, if desired. In case of his absence, any order left on his slate, or at Oliver Ditson's Music Store, 115 Washington street, will meet with prompt attention. † *Oct. 21.*

1848.  1848.

SPRING STYLES.

I AM now prepared to offer my old and new customers—for Gentlemen and Youth, for Spring and Summer at Wholesale and Retail a very extensive assortment of Hats and Caps, at prices which cannot fail to suit the most prudent and economical purchaser.
Store and Chambers, 173 Washington street.
April 7. W. M. SHUTE.

BONNETS! RIBBONS! FLOWERS!
BOWKER & CLAPP,
164 WASHINGTON ST.,

HAVE received and offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of
FRENCH FANCY BONNETS,
and are manufacturing every variety of Straw Bonnets from English, Swiss, and Italian Braids, into the present Paris Shape. Ladies wishing their old Bonnets cleansed and sewed to new pattern, can have them done in a superior manner.
They also offer for sale an extensive assortment of
FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,
consisting of rich Bonnet Silks, Lace, Paris Ribbons, Fancy Artificial Flowers, Crapes, Laces, &c.
MOURNING ARTICLES
constantly kept on hand.
The above stock is entirely new and fashionable, and they will endeavor to keep on hand as great variety of the richest goods to be found in the market, during the business season.
N. B.—B. & C. are agents for Lewis' Patent Pressing Machines. 1yis † *May 19.*

Fresh Garden Seeds.

DAVID PROUTY & CO. having received their Spring Stock of Fresh Garden Seeds are now prepared to furnish all who may be in want of the best kinds of varieties of Early and Late Peas, beans, Beets, Cucumbers, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Carrots, Parsnips, Lettuces, Melons, Radishes, Tomatoes, Onions, Turnip, Squashes, Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, &c. &c.
Also—Seed, or Sugar, Jefferson and Tuscarora Corn, Yellow and White Field Corn, Herds Grass, Northern and Southern Red Top, Northern, Southern and Western Clover, White Clover, Lucerne, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Millet, Orchard Grass, Fowl Meadow.
Flower Seeds of all the new and rare varieties.
Also—Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, Strawberry Plants, Scions, Dahlia Roots, Buckthorn Plants for Hedges, &c.
Catalogues furnished gratis on application.
All the above articles may be had wholesale and retail on the most liberal terms, at
Nos. 19, 20 and 22 North Market street,
March 17. tf Boston.

PIANO FORTES

AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.

THE subscriber in consequence of new arrangements in his business will sell his stock of *Piano Fortes* on hand at
GREAT DISCOUNT FROM REGULAR PRICES.
All in want of Instruments will do well to improve the opportunity to purchase. All Instruments will be warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
STEPHEN W. MARSH
PIANO FORTE MAKER AND MUSIC DEALER,
No. 5 Adams House.
May 12. BOSTON.

Special Notice to Families.

J. GEORGE WHITWELL, APOTHECARY, 86 TREMONT STREET, CORNER OF ELIOT, would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has constantly for sale FAMILY MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, CHOICE PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES in great variety.

J. G. W. devotes his attention entirely to the compounding and dispensing of PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

With an experience of twelve years in dispensing medicines for prescription and family use, he hopes by constant attention to business, and untiring efforts to please, to merit and receive your patronage.

All medicines dispensed at this establishment will be of the purest and best quality. No medicines are allowed to be sold by boys or inexperienced persons. Every vial and package is correctly labelled and marked before it is permitted to leave the store, and all those who may be disposed to patronize this establishment may confidently rely upon their favors being correctly prepared and of the best materials.

Also, Best Burgundy Arrowroot, Forege Leeches, &c., &c. 86 Tremont St., corner of Eliot St., Boston.
1y. *Nov. 11.*

New Styles of Shell Combs.

The subscribers have recently made several improvements in the manufacture of their Premium shell Back Combs, which the committee on Combs of the late Mechanics' Fair, pronounced "not superior to any hitherto manufactured or imported into this country." In addition to the raised figures and bent work we now add the raised, flat or quill back, which greatly improves its strength as well as beauty of the whole comb. Several entirely new patterns just finished. Purchasers are invited to call as we have a very full assortment on hand. We have also several patterns of the new style of Shell Twisting Combs with raised tops. J. L. BAY & Co. & A. S. JORDAN, at the sign of the original Golden Comb, 129 Washington street. *May 5.*

EDWARD C. STEVENS,
NO. 239 WASHINGTON STREET, UP STAIRS,
NEAR THE MARLBORO' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in store No. 239 Washington street, where he offers at wholesale and Retail, a Large and Full Assortment of the

Different Styles of Carpetings,

manufactured expressly for his own sales, and will be constantly receiving from other Manufactories, a large assortment of the following Goods:

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS,—VIZ.

English Tapestry Carpetings; Brussels do.; Imperial Three Ply do.; Double Super Ingrain do.; Superfine do. do.; Extra Fine and Fine do. do.; Low priced all Wool do.; Cotton and Wool Ingrain do.; Royal Damask Venetian do.; Royal Twilled do., do.; Plain Twilled do., do.; Heavy Plain do., do.; Heavy Sheet Oil Cloth, 24 ft. wide; Medium do. do.; Plain and Check Mattings; Franconice, Axminster, Chenille and Tufted Rugs; Oval and Hollow Stair Rods; Green Baizes; English Druggetts; Sheepskin Mats; Carpet Bindings.

Having recently made extensive additions by purchasing another entire stock of CARPETINGS of one of the large dealers in the city, for much less than cost to manufacture, he is prepared to offer a large and complete assortment of Carpetings &c. on the most reasonable terms.

Your attention is respectfully solicited.
E. C. STEVENS.
May 12. 2mos. 239 Washington street, Boston.

MARTIN L. BRADFORD,
142 WASHINGTON STREET,
THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH,

IMPORTER and wholesale and retail dealer in Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors.
FAMILY HARDWARE, CARPENTERS' TOOLS.
Sole agent in New England for Leonard & Wyatt's Patent Tailors' Shears and Barbers Scissors.
ALSO
Fishing Tackle of every description. Agent for Patent Spring Hooks. Agent for Schoenbern's Patent Gun Cotton. eop. 3mo. is. *April 14.*

Poetry.

A PLEA TO NEW ENGLAND, FROM THE WEST.

A voice from the West, cries, Oh, send us salvation;
Regard to rich mercy, such destitute station:
We are needing the grace that has fallen upon you;
We need Heaven's sunshine, her showers, and her dew.
Chorus.

List to us, we pray thee, and for each gift of thy love,
We'll praise thee on earth, and when in heaven above.

Send joy, we beseech thee, to hearts that are sighing;
Send relief, ere too late, to souls that are dying.
Your wealth so abundant, can our wants well supply;
Our cause is your own, and it never must die.

The Lord in compassion, over thy Zion bends;
Yet he gives not his gold, nor his silver, but lends;
What report can you give? does his treasury speak?
Did his work you still love? that his glory you seek?

Over our valleys and plains a faint light is cast,
And it brightens our hope, as it gleams from the past.
Shall that light be more dim, as the future draws nigh?
Shall the seed we have sown in unfruitfulness lie?

Some gold from your coffers, we are needing, 'tis true,
But far greater treasures we are seeking from you,
Among the fair daughters, that your homesteads adorn,
Some jewels, though precious, must really be torn.

The Lord, where the "Pilgrim" lay tarried, suffered and died,
In the land we love more, than all others beside;
To thee, Oh New England, we are sending our "Plea,"
Let it not be returned, disregarded by thee.

Charlestown, May 1848. M. P. P.

HE IS "GOD OF NATIONS."

God moves the nations at his will;
He speaks, and all the earth is still:
Fear falls upon each guilty mind,
And the proud eye is closed or blind.

An earthquake shakes the guilty land;
"In tyrant's walls, a' sinning hand,"
And cleve upon its starving ward,
Follow the judgments of the Lord.

Where rest revealed, now is no;
Blood in the thronging streets does flow;
And pallid wickedness falls down,
A dread, avenging power to own.

The crowned head, the jeweled brow,
Are laid, by angry vengeance, low;
The iron face is wet with tears,
The hillest heart perplexed with fears.

We see and own that God is just;
That man, before Him, is but dust;
And all the world, a desert bind,
If God accepts n'er it with his hand.

Reflector.

Miscellaneous.

Our Naturalization Laws.

The influx of such unusual numbers of foreigners into our country at the present time, their successful competition in our manufactories with our own mechanics and artisans—their potent influence at the ballot-box, the fearful increase of pauperism and crime among us, the most pitiful if not absolute instinctive effect of their presence upon our free and cherished institutions, and the ruthless watering of all political parties to secure their votes, have recently directed much attention to the condition of our naturalization laws. Appreciating, the following historical summary of those laws has been handed us by N. C. Betton, Esq., of this city, and we publish it, inviting our readers to notice the defects of those laws, and the urgent necessity of such a revision of them as will save our country from threatened ruin.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

By the United States Constitution, chapter 4th, article 1st, section 8th, "The Congress shall have power to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States."

By this article, all power over the naturalization of aliens, is given to the congress of the United States. There were many reasons for conferring this power on the United States Government, to which it is not necessary here, to refer. The wisdom of this delegation of power, the several States, may have reason to doubt hereafter, if they have not already regretted it. Congress executed this power by an act approved, March 26th, 1790, which provided. "That any alien, being a free white person, who shall have resided within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, for the term of two years, may be admitted to become a citizen thereof on application to any common law court of record, in any one of the States, wherein he shall have resided, for the term of one year at least, and making proof to the satisfaction of such court, that he is a person of good character, and taking the oath prescribed by law to support the constitution of the United States," &c. &c. At this time, there were many persons in Europe who had formed favorable opinions of our free and liberal institutions, and who wished to escape from what they considered religious persecution, and political oppression. They were generally protestants; and entertained those religious opinions, which tended toward independent or republican government. They were mostly men of more or less education, accustomed to discuss religious and political principles; and were father inclined to emigrate to this country, by our rich, cheap and free tenure lands. They were generally persons of some wealth, of industrious habits and good moral characters. The United States had vast regions of uncultivated lands, which they wished to dispose of; and thus to strengthen our country, by rapidly increasing the number of our inhabitants; and to reclaim the wilderness, and to increase the value of the public dominion.

January 29th, 1796. The foregoing act was repealed, and an act was passed, on the subject, among other things enacting, "that any alien, being a free, white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise." This act required the alien, to declare an oath or affirmation, three years, at least, before his admission, that it was, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, whereof such alien may at the time be a citizen or subject."

"Secondly. That he shall, at the time of making his application, to be admitted, declare on oath or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely, and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate state or sovereignty, whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, potentate state or sovereignty, whereof he was before, a citizen or subject, which proceeding shall be recorded by the clerk of the court."

"Thirdly, that the court admitting his children, shall be satisfied, that he has resided within the United States, five years, at least, and within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held, one year, at least, and it shall further appear to their satisfaction, that during that time, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution, of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, *provided* that the oath of the applicant shall, in no case be allowed to prove his residence."

Fourth section. Required the renunciation of all titles of nobility by the applicant, in addition to the above, makes provision for the admission on certain terms of persons resident at certain times.

It also required, that all persons, that arrive in the Ward after the passing of the act, in order to become citizens, should make a registry and obtain a certificate. It further provided for the children of persons naturalized, to become citizens.

This act was passed under the administration of Mr. Jefferson.

March 26, 1804, an act was passed, in addition to an act &c, making provision for the naturalization of persons who were residents &c, between the 18th of June, 1798, and the 14th April, 1802, and for the widows and children of certain persons, &c.

July 30th, 1813, an act was passed, providing for the naturalization of certain persons, notwithstanding they might be alien enemies. This was during the war with Great Britain, and intended to protect sailors, and soldiers of foreign birth, and others.

An. Act of March 3d, 1813, in relation to seamen, &c. Sect. 12 provides, "That no person who shall arrive in the United States from and after the time, when this act shall take effect, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, who shall not, for the continued term of five years, next preceding his admission as aforesaid, have resided within the United States without being, at any time during the said five years, out of the territory of the United States."

The act, March 22d, 1816, requires all aliens, who arrived after the 18th day of June 1812, to make the certificate of report and registry, and also a certificate of his declaration of intention, a part of the evidence to be exhibited to the court on application to be naturalized, and to be made a part of the record.

It also requires the five years residence to be proved by citizens of the United States.

The act, of May 26, 1824, provides that any minor &c. who shall have resided three years during his minority, and continued so to reside, may after he has arrived at the age of twenty one years, and after he shall have resided five years, be admitted to become a citizen, without having made the previous declaration, but must make the declaration at the time of admission, and that for three years previous, it has been his bona fide intention to become a citizen, &c.

By act, 4th a declaration of intention made two years previous to admission shall be deemed sufficient.

The act of May 24th, 1828. Repeals the second section of the act of April 14th, 1802, and the first section of the act of March 22d, 1816.

And provides, that any alien, &c. may be admitted a citizen, who resided within the United States between the 14th day of April, 1802 and the 18th of June 1812, and may be admitted without a previous declaration.

It also requires five years residence and proof of residence by American citizens.

A Torrent of Burning Lava poured into the Ocean.

When the torrent of fire precipitated itself into the ocean, the scene assumed a character of terrific grandeur. The magnificence of destruction was never more perceptibly displayed, than when these antagonistic elements met in deadly strife. The mightiest of earth's magazines of fire poured forth its burning billows to meet the mightiest of ocean's. Portsmouth-ce miles it came, rolling, tumbling forward, an awful agent of death. Rocks melted like wax in its path; the very hills were lifted from primeval beds, and sunk beneath its tide, or were borne onward by its waves; the works of man were to it but as a scroll in the flames; nature shrivelled and trembled before the irresistible foe. Imagine Niagara's stream above the brink of its falls, with its dashing, whirling, tossing, eddying rapids, madly raging and hurrying on to their plunge, instantaneously converted into fire, a gory hued river of fused minerals; the wrecks of crested matter blazing and disappearing beneath its surface; volumes of burning steam arising; smoke curling upward from ten thousand vents, which gave utterance to as many deep toned mutterings, and sullen confirmed commons clamorings, as if the spirits of fallen demons were struggling against their final doom; gases detonating and shrieking as they burst from their hideous prison home; the heavens lurid with flame; steam above dark, turgid, and oppressive; the horizon murkey with vapors, and gleaming with the reflected contest; while cave and hollow, as the hot air swept along their heated walls, threw back the unearthly sounds in a myriad of prolonged echoes. Such was the scene, as the fiery cataract, leaping a precipice of fifty feet, poured its flood upon the ocean. The old line of coast, a mass of compact, indurated lava, whitened, cracked, and fell. The waters recoiled and sent forth a tempest of spray; they foamed and lashed around and over the melted rock; they boiled with the heat, and the roar of the conflicting agencies grew thicker and louder. The report of the exploding gas was distinctly heard twenty-five miles distant. They were likened to the discharges of whole broadsides of heavy artillery. Streaks of the intensest light glanced like lightning in every direction; the outskirts of the burning lava as it fell, cooled by the shock, was shivered into millions of fragments, and borne aloft by strong breezes blowing towards the land, were scattered in scintillant showers far into the country. For three successive weeks the volcano disgorged, an uninterrupted burning tide, with scarcely a diminution, into the ocean. On either side, for twenty miles, the sea became heated, and with such rapidity, that, on the second day of the junction, fishes came on the shore dead, in great numbers, at Keau, fifteen miles distant. Six weeks later, at the base of the hills, water continued scalding hot, and sent forth steam at every wash of the waves.

Jarvis's Scenes and Scenery in the Sandwich Islands.

Signs of the Times.

No one who is well informed, or reads the papers of the day, but notices the great changes going on in the world. And the nature and tendency of these changes or revolutions are such, that it serves to encourage those that are laboring to promote these objects, and cheers the hearts of all those who wish to see the whole family of man, take an elevated position as regards virtue, intelligence and self-government.

Within a few years "the dark corners of the earth," have been visited by missionaries, and the gospel of peace planted—the heathen have renounced their idolatry—churches have been established—the blessings of peace promoted—social virtue encouraged and manhood elevated. In a word, such have been the rapid strides of cavilization and christianity among the heathen, that it can emphatically be said, that "Nations have been born in a day."

Thirty years of peace in Europe have given the people there an opportunity for reflection, and the exercise of reason. The result, has taught them, that the "divine right of kings" is an exploded idea—that war is usually made for the benefit of the government, and not for the governed—that universal peace is a blessing—that the will of the people, if not the supreme law of the land, is the supreme law of the age; agreeing both with reason, and common sense. In accordance with these views, with the "model republic" for a guide, the people in some instances have compelled monarchs to leave their thrones, and have assumed the government. In other places they have demanded political rights and privileges, guaranteed by written constitutions, where formerly they have been denied. The will of the people has proved so potent, that some of the strongest monarchies, are now tottering to their very foundations—kings and princes who have kept the people in subjection and ignorance so long, are now compelled to acknowledge that

"A man's a man for a' that."

The changes and revolutions now going on in the old and new world, for the better, indicate that reform is the order of the day; and "Excelsior," the motto of nations; and that the dawn of that day is not far distant, which will usher in "the latter day of glory," so often mentioned by the prophets of old.

Herring's Abstemer.

Making Auger-Holes with a Gimlet.

"My boy, what are you doing with that gimlet?" said I to a flaxen urchin, who was loitering away with all his might at a piece of board before him.

"Trying to make an auger-hole," was the reply without raising his eyes.

Personally, he business of at least two thirds of the world—this making auger-holes with a gimlet.

Here is a young A., who has just escaped from a clerk's desk behind the counter. He sports his mustaches, has imperials, carries a rattan, drinks champagne, talks big about the profits of banking and shaving notes. He thinks he is really a great man, but every body around him sees that he is making auger-holes with a gimlet.

Mr. B. may be put down as a distinguished professor of the gimlet. He was a farmer. His father left him a fine farm, free from incumbrance—but he wouldn't be content. Speculation in corn and flour arose before him—fortunes were made in a twinkling; so he sold out—bought largely—dreamed of the riches of *Astor* and *Rothschild*—no more work. But at last the bubble burst. The Irish wouldn't stay starved—prices fell, and now Mr. B. has found out that it is difficult to make auger-holes with a gimlet.

Miss C. is a nice, pretty girl, and might be very useful, too, for she has intelligence—but she must be the fox—goes to plays, lounges on sofas, keeps her bed till noon, imagines that she is a belle, disdains to labor, forgets, or tries to, that her father was a mechanic—and for what? Why, she is trying to work herself into the belief, that an auger-hole can be made with a gimlet.

Curious Facts in Natural History.

The rattlesnake finds a superior foe in the deer and the black snake. Whenever a buck discovers a rattlesnake in a situation which invites attack, he loses no time in preparing for battle. He makes up to within ten or twelve feet of the stake—then leaps forward and aims to sever the body of the snake with his sharp bifurcated hoofs. The first onset is most commonly successful, but if otherwise, the buck repeats the trial until he cuts the snake in twain. The rapidity and fatality of his skilful manœuvre leave but a slight chance for its victim either to escape or to inject his poison into his more alert antagonist. The black snake is also more than an equal competitor against the rattlesnake. Such is its celerity of motion, not only in running, but in entwining itself round its victim, that the rattlesnake has no way of escaping from its fatal embrace. When the black and rattlesnakes are about to meet for battle, the former darts forward at the height of his speed, and strikes at the neck of the latter with unerring certainty, leaving a foot or two of the upper part part of his own body at liberty. In an instant he encircles him within five or six folds; he then stops and looks the strangled and gasping foe in the face, to ascertain the effect produced upon his corseted body. If he shows signs of life, the coils are multiplied and the screws tightened—the operator all the while narrowly watching the countenance of the helpless victim. Thus the two remain thirty or forty minutes—the executioner then slackens one coil, noticing at the same time whether any signs of life appear; if so, the coil is resumed, and retained until the incarcerated wretch is completely dead. The moccasin snake is destroyed in the same way.

DRIED STRAWBERRIES.—A London paper states an experiment in drying strawberries, by attaching threads to their stalks, after a little over-ripe, and hanging up to dry. The result is stated to be entirely satisfactory, "that sweet, refreshing acid, peculiar to the strawberry, being in full perfection,—the flavor of the fruit without any watery taste, delicious,—and dissolving in the mouth as slowly as a lozenge."

M'Laurin's Sermons.

SERMONS on important subjects, by Rev. J. M'Laurin, late Chaplain in the Penitentiary of the State of New York. Price 50 cents.

The claims of men and responsible to God, and God's Chief Mercy.

For sale by WILLIAM PEIRCE & CO., 100 Washington street. May 12.

The Pictorial Dictionary of the Holy Bible;

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